WATERLESS TOILET SHOP



# Green Toilet Compact Lux

## Waterless Toilet

## INSTALLATION & USER MANUAL

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Model: Green Toilet Compact Lux

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# 1. Safety & Compliance Notices

*Read before installing or using the toilet.*

**NOTE** Cutting joists or fitting trimmer joists to make room for the waste pipe is structural work — it must be carried out by a licensed builder.

### For users

- Follow this manual for use, maintenance, and compost removal — don't rely on instructions for a different model.
- Only human waste and toilet paper go into the composting container. Sanitary products, chemicals, and anything non-biodegradable disrupt composting and can damage the system — bin those separately.
- Keep the ventilation system running at all times. It supplies the oxygen the composting process needs and is the main defense against odor.
- Add bulking material (hemp, sawdust, or peat moss) as directed in this manual to balance moisture and the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio.
- Compost should be moist, never wet. If it looks or feels too wet, ease off on liquid and add more dry material; if it looks too dry, add less dry material next time.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after every use.

### For servicing & maintenance

- Wear gloves and clothing that keeps skin away from waste material during any servicing task.
- Inspect the system regularly — including the fan and vent line — and complete the maintenance tasks on the schedule in Section 6.
- Handle mature compost according to local regulations for human-waste compost. It typically needs to cure outside the unit for several months before use on non-food plantings.
- Never use chemical cleaners or pesticides in or around the unit — they kill the beneficial bacteria that do the composting.
- Address odors, leaks, or malfunctions right away rather than waiting for the next scheduled check.

**WARNING** In case of a spill or contact with raw waste, clean the area with a disinfectant suitable for biological waste and follow local health guidance. If the system is damaged in a way that could pose a health risk, stop using it and contact us. In a life-threatening emergency, call 911 immediately.

# 2. What's In The Boxes

The Green Toilet Compact Lux arrives as a split system — the porcelain pedestal that sits in your bathroom, and the composting containers that sit below the floor. The two containers nest inside each other for transport. The system ships in several boxes, so lay everything out and check it against this list before you start.

| Item | Qty | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Non-separating porcelain pedestal | 1 | With white screw-cap covers. Urine-separating version available as an upgrade. |
| Compact Lux composting container (active) | 1 | Height-adjustable, double base, side handles, lid with retaining straps |
| Compact Lux composting container (spare) | 1 | Nests inside the first for transport; rotates in when the first fills |
| Wheels (single set) | 1 | For rolling the container out at exchange |
| 12V duct fan | 1 | Continuous-duty; runs at all times |
| Waste chute | 1 | 2 ft long; green |
| Lid gasket & glue | 1 set | Glues onto the lid where the waste chute enters the container |
| Flexible vent pipe & fittings | 1 set | Connects the container to a standard 3 in rigid vent pipe |
| Vent cap (rain hood) | 1 | US part: fits the top of the 3 in rigid vent pipe directly, no adapter, and keeps rain out |
| Vent-hole connector + hole saw | 1 | Screws onto the lid (or the marked spot on the container side); you cut the vent hole on site |
| Urine canister & hose | 1 | Collects the excess liquid drained from the container |
| Lid retaining straps | 1 set | Hold each lid on its container while you move it |
| Hemp bale | 1 | Dry bulking material to start and feed the compost |
| This manual | 1 | |

**NOTE** The rigid ventilation pipe itself is not included (the vent cap that fits on top of it is). Every install needs a different length of rigid pipe, so source it from a local hardware store, or purchase our Ventilation Pipe Package separately.

**NOTE** By default the waste-chute hole is pre-cut in the center of the lid. If your underfloor space is tight — for example where pipes or joists limit where the chute can go — you can order the container with the hole not pre-cut and saw it in the best spot on site.

# 3. Tools Required

Gather these before you start so you're not mid-install and short a tool.

- Drill + hole saw or jigsaw (for the waste-chute hole in the floor)
- Jigsaw (to shorten the container along its molded cut lines, and to trim the waste chute to length)
- Plumb bob (to confirm a vertical drop below the floor)
- Tape measure
- Screwdriver or spanner (fan connections, pedestal screws)
- Silicone sealant (to bed the pedestal to the floor)

**TIP** A jigsaw makes the cleanest cut for both the floor hole and the container height lines. Cut a little long first and test-fit before the final cut — you can always take more off, but you can't add it back.

**NOTE** The hole saw and connector for the ventilation hole come in the box, so you don't need to supply those.

# 4. Step-by-Step Installation

## Before you begin

The Green Toilet Compact Lux installs on two levels: the porcelain pedestal in the bathroom, and the composting container below the floor — in a cellar, crawl space, or basement. Before you cut anything, confirm you have:

- A straight vertical drop from the pedestal to the composting container — hang a plumb bob through the marked center point and confirm it before cutting.
- A firm, level base for the container — a concrete pad works but isn't required; level dirt or gravel is fine, ideally sloping slightly toward the liquid outlet.
- Room to slide the full container out from under the floor at exchange.
- A vent path to the outside (rigid pipe not supplied), run up to the roof or out through a wall.
- Somewhere downhill for the excess liquid hose to reach the urine canister (or a dry-toilet filter).
- Enough underfloor clearance for the container height you'll use (see Part A).

**WARNING** Cutting or adding trimmer joists to clear the waste chute is structural work — have a licensed builder do it, and make sure no piping or wiring runs through the cut-out. Don't cut the waste-chute hole until the pedestal position, container position, vent path, and drain are all confirmed. The cut is permanent.



### Part A: Set the container height to fit your space

The Compact Lux container is made to be cut to fit the clearance under your floor. Using the tallest height your space allows gives you the largest volume — and the longest interval between container changes.

Measure your underfloor clearance, then choose a height at one of the molded cut lines:

| Setting | Container height |
|---|---|
| Standard (no cut) | ~20 in (50 cm) |
| First cut line | ~18 in (45 cm) |
| Second cut line (shortest) | ~16 in (40 cm) |

The lid adds about 1 in (2 cm) on top, so you need at least about **17 in (42 cm)** of clearance to use the shortest setting. Cut cleanly along the molded line with a jigsaw.

**TIP** Pick the tallest setting your space allows. A taller container holds more, so you empty it less often.

### Part B: Position the pedestal & prepare the base

**Mark the center and confirm a vertical drop.** Decide where in the room the pedestal goes. Using the pedestal as a guide, mark the center point for the waste chute, then drill a small locator hole straight through the floor. Go below the floor, hang a plumb bob through that hole, and confirm the container will sit directly under it with room to run the vent and reach the container to slide it out.

**Prepare a flat, firm base.** Build a firm, even base for the container. A concrete pad works but isn't required — packed dirt or gravel is fine. Get it flat and even, or slightly sloping toward the liquid outlet so drainage runs the right way.

### Part C: Cut the waste hole & fit the chute

Check the floor structure, then cut the waste-chute hole — a US 8 in PVC pipe (Schedule 40 / SDR 35). Measure the pipe's outer diameter and cut the hole a touch larger for a clean fit. Lead the 2 ft waste chute through the hole so that it stands about **1–2 in above the floor**, ready for the porcelain pedestal to seat down onto it; if the hole is loose around the chute, pack it with insulation material. Secure the chute at the right height with screws from above or below the floor.

At the lower end, the chute should reach **as little as possible into the container — about 1–2 in in from the lid**. The shorter it is, the easier the container is to exchange.

Where the chute enters the container, **glue the supplied gasket onto the lid** around the chute hole, using the glue from the box. It seals the joint between the chute and the lid. This is a different joint from the pedestal-to-chute joint in Part D, which needs no gasket.

It's enough that the chute sits straight and finishes even with the floor — judge it by eye; you don't need to measure it with a level.

### Part D: Install the porcelain pedestal

**WARNING** The porcelain is heavy and fragile. Handle and set it down carefully to avoid cracking it or injuring yourself.

The pedestal is fixed to the floor with two L-brackets that sit inside it, so on a wood floor they must be fastened to the floor first, before the pedestal goes on. Set the pedestal in its intended spot and mark the two L-bracket positions, the waste-hole center, and the pedestal outline — a pencil line around the base works well. Leave a small gap to the wall rather than pushing fully flush, so anything that falls behind can be retrieved.

On a wood floor, fasten the two L-brackets to the floor at the marked positions, then set the pedestal over the chute and down onto the brackets so they locate inside it — lift the chute a little if needed so the shaft seats firmly. No extra gasket is needed at that joint. On other floors, skip the brackets and bed the pedestal down with silicone instead. Cap any fixing screws with the supplied white covers.

**TIP** Silicone is a permanent fixing, so it's worth waiting until you've used the toilet for about a week and confirmed everything works before you bed the pedestal down for good. The porcelain is heavy enough to stay put on its own in the meantime — it's perfectly safe to use, and it won't shift.

**NOTE** Instructions for fixing the toilet seat to the porcelain are included with the pedestal.



## Part E: Cut the vent hole & install the ventilation

The Compact Lux has no pre-cut vent hole, so you place it where it suits your install — **on top of the lid, or at the marked spot on the side of the container**. The container side has a spot marked for the vent connector; if you go through the side, cut the hole there.




1. Choose the spot — the lid top, or the marked spot on the container side — and cut the hole with the supplied hole saw.

> **TIP** If you have plenty of underfloor space, put the vent takeoff **in the container lid**. The lid stays in place at exchange, so you won't have to disconnect the flexible vent pipe each time — which makes servicing easier. Where space is tighter, use the **marked spot on the container side** instead: it needs less underfloor space, but you'll need to detach the flexible pipe at every container exchange.

2. Screw the supplied connector into the hole.
3. Push the flexible vent pipe onto the connector.
4. Fit the 12V duct fan into the vent line. It can go anywhere along the run; a dry spot makes it last longer. Keep it running at all times.
5. Run the 3 in rigid vent pipe (not supplied) up and out, and fit the supplied vent cap on top to keep rain out. The cap is a US part made for 3 in pipe, so it fits directly — no adapter needed. Keep the flexible pipe running as **straight a line as possible** into the rigid pipe — if there's more flex than you need, cut it shorter. A straight run moves air best; many bends slow the airflow. Ideally the pipe finishes about **1–2 ft above the roof**, clearly over the roof edge. This isn't strictly mandatory: if you'd rather not make a roof penetration, you can route the pipe around the roof edge to get above the roof. Ending the pipe below the eave, without going over the roof, is not recommended.

> **NOTE** If there's no electricity available, a wind-driven fan “Whirlybird” and a solar power bank are recommended instead, and the vent pipe should run up as straight as possible with no curves.

## Part F: Connect the excess-liquid drain

Connect the black liquid hose to the outlet in the lower front of the container, and run the other end down to the urine canister (or a dry-toilet filter). The hose should fall a little bit downhill so liquid can flow out — if needed, set the container on a small platform to get the fall. Where possible, sink the canister into a secure hole.

> **TIP** Send us a couple of photos of your install site before you cut anything — we're happy to sanity-check clearance and venting before it's permanent.

# 5. First-Use Checklist

Run through this once before anyone actually sits down.

- ☐ Container height set to fit your clearance, on a level, firm base sloping slightly toward the liquid outlet
- ☐ Double base covered with a thin layer (about 3–4 in) of dry bulking material
- ☐ Waste chute seated, about 1–2 in above the floor and reaching about 1–2 in into the container
- ☐ Ventilation pipe fitted and in place, as described in the installation steps
- ☐ Fan running — airflow confirmed moving up and out, away from the toilet
- ☐ Liquid hose connected to the canister and running continuously downhill
- ☐ Lid retaining straps fastened on both containers

**TIP** To confirm the fan is drawing air, reach into the composting container near the vent takeoff — you'll feel it pulling air there. You won't necessarily feel a draught up at the porcelain seat, and that's normal: the container has its own make-up-air inlet, so it draws replacement air from there rather than down through the bowl.

# 6. Maintenance Schedule

Stay ahead of odor and container-fill surprises with this simple rhythm. None of these take more than a few minutes.

| Frequency | Task |
|---|---|
| After solid use | Add about a cup (1–2 dl) of dry bulking material to balance moisture. As an alternative, add a bucket (about 10 L / 2.5 gal) once a week. |
| Weekly | Glance at the liquid canister and hose — the hose should be draining freely downhill. |
| 1–4× a month | Check the urine canister and empty it as needed; how often depends on how much the toilet is used. |
| Monthly | Confirm the fan is running and pulling air upward, away from the toilet. |
| When the container is 2/3–3/4 full | Level and stir the compost first — this often postpones the change. When it's still full, exchange containers (Section 7). |

**TIP** Leveling and stirring the active compost before you swap containers often buys you more time; the composting process usually works best when there's plenty of biomass in the container, so don't hurry the change too early.

### Maintenance log

Keeping a simple log makes it easy to stay on schedule — especially for emptying the urine canister and exchanging the compost container. Use the table below to get started, or copy it into a notebook of your own.

| Date | Maintenance carried out | Notes |
|---|---|---|
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| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |

# 7. How Composting Works In This System







The Green Toilet Compact Lux is a swappable bin system built around two or more containers, each with a **double base**. That double base draws excess liquid down and away from the solids. Combined with evaporation through the vent, most of the liquid is used up in the composting process, and only the small remainder leaves through the hose to the canister. This is the main reason the system stays odorless.

**Adding dry material.** Cover the double base with about 3–4 in of dry material at the start to give the compost a good beginning. Then keep adding bulking material as you go (Section 6) to balance moisture and the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio.

**Exchanging containers.** Exchange when the compost reaches about two-thirds to three-quarters full — that's the maximum compost height; don't let it build higher. Before you swap, **level and stir** the active compost with a shovel or pitchfork. This is worth doing: it often buys you weeks — sometimes a month or two — of extra use before a change is really needed, depending on how heavily the toilet is used.

When it is time to swap:

1. **Detach the liquid hose** by pulling it out of the composting container, and raise the end a little so no liquid spills on the ground or floor. The package includes a small plug for the container's liquid outlet — fit it into the outlet now so no liquid drips from the container onto the floor or ground.
2. **If the flexible vent pipe is mounted on the container side** (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 swap.
3. **Release the retaining straps.** They are fixed to the container lid; unhook them from the composting container by pulling downward off their mounts — it's quick and intuitive.
4. With the straps off, the container is free from the lid. **Slide the full container out** from under the chute and lid. The waste chute and the container lid stay hanging in place — leave them there.
5. **Cap the full container** with the closed lid and hook the straps back on so the lid stays put. The container can now finish composting — fit the wheels to roll it to a warm, sunny spot, which keeps the process going. It's also easy to lift by the sturdy side handles, with one person on each side.

6. **Slide the empty spare 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 in step 2 — reconnect it to the container.

**Finishing.** The full container then finishes composting on its own. When the biomass is fully composted — about 8–14 months — there's no fear of pathogens, and the compost can be used to fertilize and treat soil. It's usually very nutritious, so mix it with soil or sand, or spread small amounts widely, and keep it to non-food plantings or follow your local regulations if they're stricter.

**Scalable.** The capacity of the system grows simply by adding more spare containers — handy for larger households or heavier use.



**NOTE** Fasten the retaining straps on both the active and the spare container at all points, so neither lid can be tampered with by young children.

# 8. Troubleshooting

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

| Symptom | Likely Cause | Fix |
|---|---|---|
| Odor near the toilet | The fan isn't running, or a stronger fan in the room is competing with it | Keep the Compact Lux fan running continuously. Avoid running a stronger competing fan in the room; if you do use a bathroom exhaust fan, make sure the Compact Lux system's fan is the stronger one so it isn't overpowered |
| Compost looks or smells wet | Excess liquid isn't draining; hose kinked or running uphill | Check the liquid hose for kinks and confirm a continuous downhill fall to the canister; add dry bulking material to soak up excess moisture |
| Canister fills faster than expected | Heavy use, or the canister isn't checked often enough | Check the canister 1–4× a month and empty it before it overflows; for heavy use, consider a larger liquid-collection container |
| Container fills faster than expected | More use than expected, or too much bulking material added too often | Use less bulking material, level the pile, and add more spare containers for extra capacity. If none of that helps, consider the urine-separating porcelain pedestal — it keeps the container much drier, so it needs far less bulking material |
| Fan seems weak or silent | Fan not powered correctly, or at end of life | Confirm it's powered by the 12V transformer or an approved solar kit; if airflow is still weak, replace it |

# 9. Climate-Specific Care

### Hot & Humid Climates (e.g. coastal Hawaii, Gulf Coast)

Warmth speeds up composting, so heat alone isn't a problem — humidity is the variable to manage. In consistently humid air the vent can't evaporate off moisture as efficiently, so add a little extra bulking material after use. Don't overdo it, though — too much bulking material fills the container faster.

If you can, use a more powerful fan that draws air efficiently. The fan supplied in the package is deliberately moderate: many customers run the system on DC power — a solar panel, for example — which can't drive a very powerful fan. But if you have mains power, a genuinely powerful fan is worth using in high-humidity environments. Either way, keep the vent run as short and straight as possible — steady airflow is what carries moisture up and out, and it matters most in humid, still coastal air.

### Cold & Freezing Climates

Composting slows down markedly in the cold, which is normal, not a fault. Expect the process to take much longer — often a full warm season before a batch is fully composted and safe to empty. Because each batch takes longer, you'll often want more spare containers on hand: the compost volume shrinks more slowly than it would in a warm climate.

The main freeze risk is the liquid hose, which can freeze, crack, or break in hard cold. If it causes trouble, insulate it and keep it warm where you can. As a last, sure fix, an electric heat cable (available online) keeps the liquid line thawed so liquid always drains out of the container — most customers won't need one even in cold climates, but it's the guaranteed option.

# 10. Warranty & Registration

New parts are provided for a toilet that fails within its warranty period, when inspection shows the failure is due to defective material or workmanship. A replacement part is warranted for the remainder of the original period, which begins on the original dispatch date (plus 10 business days for transit).

| Component | Warranty Period |
|---|---|
| Electrical components (incl. solar) | 1 year |
| Rotomoulded components | 15 years |
| Porcelain components | 4 years |
| Toilet seats | 1 year |
| All other components | 1 year |

### Not covered

- Damage from neglect, abuse, accident, or alteration, or from fire, flood, or other acts of God.
- Damage from not following the installation and operating steps in this manual.

**NOTE** Disputed items with inconclusive photo evidence must be shipped prepaid to Waterless Toilet Shop; the cost is reimbursed if the claim is found valid.

### Fan warranty conditions

- The fan must have only ever run on the 12V transformer or solar kit we supply or specify — a different power source can damage it and void the warranty.
- The fan and transformer must not be modified or altered.
- A faulty fan must be returned to us for inspection if requested. Replacement fans meeting these conditions ship free the same or next business day.

# 11. Contact & Support

Questions about installation, use, or a part that arrived damaged? We'd rather you ask than guess. For technical or installation questions, email is best — it lets us give you a quick, detailed, and accurate response.

**Phone:** (702) 328-0689

**Email:** info@waterlesstoiletshop.com

**Web:** waterlesstoiletshop.com

**Mail:** 2041 Pabco Road, Henderson, NV 89011, USA

**TIP** Send us a couple of photos of your install site before you cut anything — we're happy to sanity-check clearance and venting before it's permanent.