HYDROGEN SYSTEM INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

The system should be fitted in the engine part of the vehicle in accordance with the vacancies. The main tank of the highest throttling system is installed to ensure smooth operation. Places that will be exposed to less heat should be preferred.
The hose from the electrolysis cell is connected to the front upper inlet of the main tank. A check valve is installed at the top of the tank and connected to the lower gas inlet. The motor is supplied with the gas hose coming out of the top of the filter. When connecting, there is a point of interest between the air filter and the intake manifold. A small hole should be made at the appropriate side of the intake manifold prior to this sensor to connect the hose from there. After installing the hose, seal around with silicone..
Electrical connection
Pwm connection cable colors
1-Black - (-) input (Connected to the car's case or minus pole of the car)
2-Red The positive (+) increase of the electrolysis cell is connected to the battery with a 20-ampere fuse.
3- Dry cell pozitif input
4- The black (-) output is connected to the minus input of the cell..
5-The red (+) alternator is connected to the charge lamp output or to a fuel pump with a + 12v output when the engine is running on the fuel pump
6-7-main tank water level sensor
The PWM is suitable to be placed in the vehicle. Thus, the operation of the system can be continuously monitored. If left on the engine side, the motor should not take too much heat, and should be placed where it will not take water. The system should be checked when excessive current flow is observed. Possible reasons are that the water in the main tank is low. Water leakage may occur in the system. Circulation may not be good. An excessively long hose may be used between the main tank cell and this may cause the accumulation of gas in the cell to cause the drawn amperage to drop. It should be checked.
The amount of current is adjusted to the desired value by looking at the ammeter. The amount of gas can be increased or decreased by changing the amount of current. Even a slight change in the temperature can seriously affect your saving rate. For this reason, the most suitable value should be determined by making amperes by making amperes in amperes in a certain route in order to determine the most suitable value. The values ​​stated below are generally determined and may vary from vehicle to vehicle at least. The road computer values ​​for fuel consumption measurement should not be taken as basis. The tank must be filled with a minimum distance of 100 km and the tank must be filled again and the net fuel quantity should be determined in this way. The city measurements will lead to incorrect results. Full efficiency can be determined after 300 km of system has been used for full efficiency in LPG vehicles. values ​​can be determined.
Preparation of the main tank water: Add 1 liter of purified water (iron water in pure water markets, sold as battery water in petrol stations), add a package of chemical dust and mix it into the main tank. Although not recommended, it can be used in water to the carboy when pure water is not available. Water can not be used such as tap water. The water can be used in the bathrobe. In order to increase or decrease the current drawn in the PWM system, the adjustment knob is adjusted with a fine screwdriver by the side of the device. The system draws a little low current while it is cold. This is normal. At first run, the current should not be overloaded because the current is low. Even if the vehicle is running, measure the battery voltage should be 13.8 volts. If the voltage is low, the battery is not old or fully charged. Low voltage causes low current draw of the system. In such cases, resolve the problem in your electrical system. If the chemical is added, it will cause the electrolysis system to overflow when the battery is fully charged. Increase the fuel consumption. The electrolysis system should always be careful to operate the following values. Using the flame ampere causes excessive gas production. the fuel savings rate is reduced. The values ​​mentioned are average values ​​and can be made by increasing and decreasing one amperes to find the highest saving rate.

1 Lt Chemical quantity to be added to the water Amount of current to be drawn by the electrolysis cell
L1 system:
For 1300cc motor (1 a tablespoon) 2.86 amps
For 1600cc engine (1 a tablespoon) 3,52 amps
For 2000cc motor (1 a tablespoon) 4,40 amps

For L2 system
For 2500cc motor (1 a tablespoon) 5,50 amps
For 3000cc motor (1 a tablespoon) 6,60 amps
For 4000cc motor (1 a tablespoon) 8,80 amps

System maintenance:
The amount of water in the main tank should be checked frequently. The water depletion can cause the electrolysis cell to burn. When the water in the main tank decreases, add pure water to the tank, or add water to the tank when it is not available (no chemical added). If you are using pure water in a main tank, a solution should be emptied and a new solution should be put in at 10,000 km. If you are using demijohn water, make this change at 5000 km. After both water changes, drain the main tank water. (ie if you are using pure water you will have to wash with water one or two times). Then pour 1 liter of hydrochloric acid sold in the grocery store into the main store and let stand for 5 minutes. At this time, do not supply electricity to the system. This will ensure that the waste materials accumulated in the cell are completely cleaned. Then empty it and wash it thoroughly with normal clean water 2-3 times. You can then add the freshly prepared solution and continue using the system. Isopropyl alcohol should be used if there is a frost hazard in winter. Add 100ml to the main tank and filter tank.
