



An Extended Guide · No. 1253

Gas, Propane & Dual-Fuel

Choosing and switching fuels

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Hello, and welcome

If you've ever wondered whether your generator should run on gasoline or propane — or stood in the store puzzling over a box that says "dual-fuel" — this guide is here to make that choice simple and clear, in plain English.

I'm Bill, and I run Bill's Home Tech here in Portage County, Ohio. I've spent more than 30 years helping folks get comfortable with their technology — patiently, in plain language, and at their own pace. Think of this guide as me sitting at your kitchen table, walking through it with you one step at a time.

In these pages we'll look at each fuel in everyday language: what gasoline, propane, and natural gas are each good at, where each falls short, what a dual-fuel generator does and why it's such a comfort in a storm, how to switch fuels, and how to store it all safely — whether you live in town or out in the country.

You do not have to read this all at once, and you certainly don't have to memorize it. Skip to whatever you need, keep it handy, and know that a real person is only a phone call away.

★ How to use this guide

Each page stands on its own. Read one, take what's useful, and come back for the next when you're ready. If a step ever feels fuzzy, that's on my writing — not on you — and you can always call me at (330) 200-8042.

Gas, propane, or both?

Before you pick a generator, it helps to know what it can burn — because that one choice shapes how you buy fuel, how you store it, and how ready you'll be when a storm hits.

There are three fuels you'll run into, and they're all perfectly good. **Gasoline** is the familiar one — the same fuel that's in your car, sold at every corner station. **Propane**, also called **LP**, is the fuel in your backyard grill tank. And some units run on **natural gas**, the same line that may already feed your furnace or water heater.

Most generators are built for just one of these. But a growing number are **dual-fuel** — they run on gasoline or propane, and you choose which by turning a little valve. A few go further still and add natural gas, which folks call **tri-fuel**.

None of this is complicated once you see it laid out, and there's no wrong answer — only the answer that fits how you'll actually use the generator. Over the next few pages we'll walk through each fuel, what it's good at, where it falls short, and how to switch between them. By the end you'll know exactly which kind to look for.

✓ The one-line version

If your generator will mostly sit and wait for outages, propane's long shelf life is a gift. If you'll use it often, gasoline is simplest. And if you want to be covered either way, a dual-fuel unit lets you have both — which is why they've become so popular.

Gasoline: the everyday fuel

Gasoline is what most people picture when they think of a generator, and for good reason — it's easy to get and it delivers the most power.

The big advantages are convenience and muscle. You can buy gasoline at any station, day or night, and pour it straight into the tank. For a given generator, gasoline also tends to give you the **most power** of any fuel — a little more than the same unit makes on propane. If you want every last watt, gas is the way to get it.

The catch is storage. Gasoline doesn't keep. Left to sit, it goes **stale** in a matter of months — it breaks down, absorbs moisture, and can gum up the small parts inside a generator's engine. A generator that won't start during the storm is very often a generator with old gas in it.

The fix is simple and worth doing. Add a splash of **fuel stabilizer** to gas you plan to store, keep it in approved fuel cans, and **rotate your supply** — pour the older gas into the can every few months and refill the cans fresh. That way the fuel in your emergency stash is always ready to go.

! Store gasoline safely, and outside

Keep gasoline only in proper, sealed fuel containers, out of the house and away from any furnace, water heater, or other flame — a detached garage or shed is ideal — and well out of reach of children. Gasoline vapor is heavy and can travel to a pilot light across a room. We cover storage fully in its own guide.

Propane: the shelf-stable one

Propane — the same tanks that feed your grill — is the fuel that waits patiently. It's my favorite for a generator that mostly sits ready for emergencies.

Propane's headline virtue is that it **stores for years** without going bad. Sealed in its tank, it doesn't break down or gum anything up the way gasoline does. That means a propane tank you fill today will start your generator just fine two winters from now — no stabilizer, no rotating, no worry.

It has other nice qualities, too. Propane **burns cleaner** than gasoline, which is gentler on the engine and means a bit less maintenance fuss. It's **safe to keep on the shelf** in its sturdy tank, and you may already have a spare or two out by the grill. Best of all, the tanks are everywhere — the very same ones you swap at the hardware store or grocery.

There are two honest trade-offs. Propane usually gives a **little less power** than gasoline — folks often see something like ten percent less from the same generator. And in **bitter cold**, propane can be sluggish to start, because the liquid in the tank has a harder time turning to vapor when it's frigid out. For most outages neither is a dealbreaker, but they're worth knowing.

✓ Why mostly-backup folks love propane

If your generator's job is to sit in the garage and wait for the once- or twice-a-year outage, propane spares you the single most common generator headache: stale fuel. You just keep a couple of full tanks on hand and know they'll be ready whenever you are.

What "dual-fuel" really means

A dual-fuel generator is exactly what it sounds like: one machine that runs on either gasoline or propane, and lets you pick.

Inside, it's still an ordinary inverter generator. The clever part is a small **fuel selector valve** — usually a knob or lever on the front — that tells the engine which fuel to draw from. Turn it one way for gasoline, the other way for propane. That's the whole trick.

On the gasoline side, you fill the built-in tank just like any generator. On the propane side, a **hose** runs from the generator to a standard grill-style tank that sits nearby. You connect the hose, open the tank valve, set the selector to propane, and start it up.

You run on **one fuel at a time** — not both at once. Think of the selector like the source button on your TV remote: it simply chooses where the power comes from. When one runs low, you switch to the other.

That flexibility is the entire appeal. You're never stuck depending on a single fuel being available, and you can lean on whichever one suits the moment — the convenience of gas today, the long storage life of propane for the tank you keep in reserve.

✓ It's simpler than it sounds

If you can hook a tank to a gas grill, you can run a dual-fuel generator on propane — it's the very same connection. I'm glad to walk you through it the first time so it feels familiar.

Dual-fuel: your storm safety net

The best reason to choose a dual-fuel generator isn't fuel economy or convenience — it's peace of mind when a storm scrambles everything.

Picture a bad ice storm rolling through Portage County. The power's out for miles, and so is the power at the gas stations — their pumps need electricity too. The lines that do have fuel are long, and the roads are a sheet of ice. This is exactly when a generator matters most, and exactly when gasoline can be hardest to get.

With a dual-fuel unit, that's not your problem. If the gas is gone or unreachable, you simply **switch to a propane tank** — one of the spares from the grill — and keep right on running. If instead you're low on propane but the stations are open, you run on gas. Whichever fuel you can get your hands on, the generator will take it.

That's a genuinely comforting thing during a long outage. You're not betting your family's warmth and food on one fuel being available at the worst possible moment. You've got two roads to the same destination, and you take whichever one is open.

★ Why I steer storm-prone homes toward dual-fuel

For folks here who lose power to ice and wind a few times a year, I often suggest a dual-fuel unit for exactly this reason. Keep a couple of full propane tanks in reserve and a can or two of fresh gas, and you're covered no matter which fuel the storm makes scarce. Call me at (330) 200-8042 and we'll set you up right.

The tri-fuel and natural-gas option

Some generators go one step further and add a third fuel: natural gas, piped straight from your home's line. It's wonderful when it fits — with one important catch.

A **tri-fuel** generator runs on gasoline, propane, **or** natural gas. If your house already has natural-gas service — the same line that may feed your furnace, water heater, or stove — a tri-fuel unit can tap into it. And natural gas has a lovely advantage in an outage: it keeps flowing through the pipe, so you **never have to refill anything**. No cans, no tanks, no running out.

Here's the catch, and it's a real one: connecting a generator to your home's natural-gas line is **not a do-it-yourself job**. It takes a licensed professional to add the proper gas fitting and shutoff, sized and installed to code. This isn't about being overly cautious — a gas line done wrong is genuinely dangerous, so it must be done right, with the permit and the inspection.

For many homes, natural gas is the most carefree fuel of all once it's hooked up. Just know that the hookup is a planned project with a pro, not something you'll do the afternoon the generator arrives — and that if the natural-gas supply itself is ever interrupted, it's good to still have propane or gasoline as a backup.

! Natural gas means a pro hookup, every time

I'm a tech-help person, not a licensed gas fitter or plumber, so for a natural-gas tie-in I'll bring in the right licensed pro and coordinate the job for you. You get one friendly point of contact, and the dangerous part gets done safely and legally.

How switching fuels works, step by step

Switching a dual-fuel generator from one fuel to the other takes about a minute, and it's easy once you've seen it done.

The exact steps vary a little by model, so your manual is the final word — but here's how it goes on nearly every dual-fuel unit:

- **Stop the engine first.** Never change fuels with the generator running. Turn it off and let it settle for a moment.
- **Set up the new fuel.** To go to propane, connect the hose to a full tank and open the tank valve. To go to gasoline, make sure there's fresh gas in the tank.
- **Turn the selector valve.** Move the fuel knob to the fuel you want — gasoline or propane. This is the step that actually switches it.
- **Start it up.** Follow your normal starting steps. On propane there's sometimes a primer button; on gas you may use the choke. Give it a moment to catch.

That's genuinely all there is to it. Once the engine is running on the new fuel, you use the generator exactly as before. When you want to switch back, you stop it and reverse the steps.

✓ A good habit before a storm

Practice one calm afternoon, before you ever need it. Run the unit a few minutes on gas, shut it down, switch to a propane tank, and start it again. Doing it once in daylight, unhurried, means you'll do it confidently in the dark if you ever have to.

Which fuel suits which person

There's no single best fuel — only the best fuel for how you'll use the generator. Here's how I help folks land on the right one.

If it's mostly backup — the generator will sit in the garage and wait for the occasional outage — I usually point people to **propane**, or a dual-fuel unit run mainly on propane. The long shelf life means no stale-fuel worry, and you just keep a couple of full tanks ready.

If you'll use it often — camping most weekends, a job site, a cabin you visit all summer — **gasoline** is usually simplest. You're buying and burning fuel regularly, so it never sits long enough to go stale, and you get that little bit of extra power.

If you're in storm country — and here in Northeast Ohio, most of us are — a **dual-fuel** unit is the safe, flexible middle ground. Run it on gas day to day if you like, but keep propane in reserve so a fuel shortage during an outage can't leave you stranded.

Plenty of people fit more than one of these, and that's exactly why dual-fuel has become so popular — it lets you change your mind with the seasons instead of being locked into one fuel forever.

★ Not sure where you land?

Tell me how you picture using the generator — backup only, weekends away, or riding out storms — and I'll tell you which fuel makes your life easiest. It's a five-minute conversation. Call me at (330) 200-8042.

If you live in town: city and suburb

Here in town — Kent, Ravenna, Streetsboro, Aurora — most folks don't have room to store a lot of fuel, and that makes the fuel question a real one.

In-town living usually means limited storage. You may not have a big shed or a safe spot to keep several cans of gasoline, and both good sense and fire-safety habits limit how much gas you'd want sitting in an attached garage anyway. Propane, kept outside on the patio or by the grill, sidesteps a lot of that.

This is where a **dual-fuel** unit shines in town. Propane tank-exchange cages sit outside nearly every grocery and hardware store, so keeping a full spare is as easy as picking up milk. You skip the stale-gas worry, store less flammable liquid at home, and still have gasoline as an option whenever it's handy.

In town you're likely on city water, so you don't have the well-pump worry country folks do — which means a smaller, quieter dual-fuel unit often covers your essentials nicely. Set it and its propane tank in the driveway or back patio, always 20 feet from windows and doors, yours and your neighbors'.

! Apartments and condos are a special case

If you're in an apartment or condo, storing fuel gets even trickier, and there's often no safe outdoor spot to run a generator or keep a propane tank. In that case a quiet battery power station that charges from the wall may serve you better for phones, a lamp, and a CPAP. I'm glad to help you weigh it.

If you're in the country on a well

Out in the townships — Atwater, Rootstown, Deerfield, Palmyra — the fuel picture often looks different, because many country homes already keep propane on hand in a big way.

A lot of rural homes heat with propane and have a **large propane tank** out in the yard — the tall kind a truck fills a couple of times a year. If that's you, a propane or dual-fuel generator can be a natural fit, because you already keep the fuel it likes on the property. Some setups can even **lean on that big house tank** through a proper connection.

That connection is a pro job. Tying a generator into your home's buried propane supply — rather than a portable grill-style tank — means a licensed professional adding the right fitting, regulator, and shutoff, sized and installed to code. It's very doable and can be wonderfully convenient, but it's planned work with a pro, not a do-it-yourself afternoon.

One honest note for country homes: whichever fuel you choose, a small generator still can't run a 240-volt well pump — that's a matter of the generator's size, not its fuel. If backing up the well is your goal, you'll want a larger 120/240-volt unit sized to the pump, and an electrician for the hookup. It has its own guide in this series.

✓ Out here, stock both fuels

Country outages can run long and the roads can turn bad, so keep a healthy reserve. If you already have the big propane tank for heat, you're ahead of the game; add a can or two of fresh, stabilized gasoline for a dual-fuel unit and you're covered coming and going.

The safety talk: carbon monoxide

Whether your generator burns gasoline, propane, or natural gas, it makes carbon monoxide when it runs — so this one safety rule is the same no matter which fuel you choose.

Every generator that burns gasoline or propane makes carbon monoxide, or "CO" — a gas you cannot see or smell. It is the one real danger with a generator, and it is completely avoidable. More people are hurt by running a generator in the wrong place than by anything else, so please read this page twice.

Outside only — no exceptions

Never run a generator indoors, and that includes the garage, the basement, a shed, a carport, or a covered porch — even with the door up or a window open. CO pools and seeps into the house. The only safe place is outdoors, in the open air.

At least 20 feet away, exhaust pointed away

Set the generator at least 20 feet from the house, and turn it so the exhaust blows **away** from any door, window, or vent. Don't tuck it against the wall to hide it or keep it dry — give it room to breathe and let the fumes drift off.

Alarms are your safety net

Put working carbon-monoxide alarms on every level of your home and near the bedrooms, and use ones with a battery backup so they work when the power is out. Test them now, before storm season, not during it.

Handling propane safely

Propane is safe and easy to live with when you follow a few plain rules — the very same ones that keep your backyard grill safe.

The most important rule: **store propane tanks upright, outdoors, and never inside.** Not in the house, not in the basement, and not in the garage — even an attached garage. A tank belongs outside, standing up, in a shaded spot away from heat and away from anything that could spark. A slow leak in an enclosed space is dangerous; outdoors, it simply drifts away.

Before each use, take ten seconds to **check the hose and the fitting.** Look the hose over for cracks or wear, and make sure the connection to the tank is snug and the seal is in place. If you ever suspect a leak, a little soapy water brushed on the fitting will bubble where gas escapes — if it bubbles, close the valve and don't use it until it's fixed.

A few more easy habits: hand-tighten the connection (no wrench needed, and don't force it), open the tank valve slowly, and close it when you're done for the day. Keep tanks where a car can't back into them. And give any tank that smells strongly of that rotten-egg odor they add on purpose a wide berth until it's checked.

! Propane belongs outside — always

This is the propane version of the generator's own golden rule. The tank stays outdoors, upright, and away from heat and flame, and the running generator stays outdoors and at least 20 feet from the house. Follow both and propane is a safe, steady friend in an outage.

Keeping your gasoline fresh

If gasoline is your fuel, a few simple habits keep it ready — and keep your generator starting on the first pull when it counts.

The enemy is time. Gasoline begins to break down after just a few weeks to a few months, especially the ordinary kind with ethanol blended in (you'll see "up to 10 percent ethanol" on the pump). Ethanol draws in moisture and, as the fuel ages, leaves gummy deposits that clog the tiny passages in a small engine.

Three habits beat stale gas. First, add a **fuel stabilizer** to any gasoline that will sit longer than about a month — a small bottle from the hardware store treats many gallons and buys you months more shelf life. Second, **rotate your supply**: pour older stored gas into your car and refill the cans with fresh. Third, keep fuel in **sealed, approved cans** so it isn't breathing in humid air.

Some folks who store fuel a long time prefer **ethanol-free** gasoline, which keeps longer and is kinder to small engines — your generator's manual may recommend it. And if all this fuss is exactly what you'd rather avoid, that's the very case where propane, or a dual-fuel unit leaning on propane, earns its keep.

✓ Tie it to a season you'll remember

Freshen your stored gas on a day you won't forget — say, when you turn the clocks each spring and fall. Twice a year, pour the old into the car and refill with new, and you'll never be caught with a can of varnish when the lights go out.

Propane tanks: filling, exchanging, storing

The grill-style propane tank is a familiar, friendly thing. Here's how to keep a couple ready without any fuss.

You have two easy ways to keep tanks full. You can **exchange** them — drop an empty in the cage outside the grocery or hardware store and grab a full one — which is quick and needs no waiting. Or you can **refill** at a propane dealer or many hardware stores, which usually costs a bit less and gets you a fuller tank. Either works; exchange is simplest if you're short on time.

How many should you keep? For backup, **two full tanks** is a comfortable starting point — one on the generator and one in reserve — and more if your outages tend to run long. Because propane doesn't go stale, tanks you buy now will still be ready whenever the weather finally calls on them.

Modern tanks have a built-in **overfill safety valve** and a date stamped near the handle; after enough years they need recertifying, which is one more reason many folks simply exchange rather than refill — the exchange takes the old ones out of circulation for you. Give each tank a quick look for rust or damage, and retire any that's in rough shape.

✓ Keep the reserve tank full, not half

A half-empty tank has a way of running dry at two in the morning. When your spare drops below half, top it up or exchange it — a full reserve tank is cheap insurance for a long outage, and it keeps for years whether you use it or not.

Cold weather and your fuel

Ohio outages love to arrive in January, so it's worth knowing how each fuel behaves when it's truly cold outside.

Propane can get **sluggish in bitter cold**. The fuel sits in the tank as a liquid and has to turn to vapor to feed the engine, and the colder it is, the slower that happens. In a deep freeze a propane generator may be harder to start or may not draw as strongly, especially from a small, nearly empty tank that's chilled through.

Gasoline generally handles hard cold a bit better on starting, which is one reason some folks keep gas as their winter option. It doesn't have the vaporizing trouble propane does, though any engine is happier when it's not stone-cold.

A few practical tips help either fuel. Keep propane tanks as **full** as you can in winter — a fuller tank vaporizes more readily than a near-empty one. Keep the generator itself out of the wind (still outdoors and 20 feet away, always). And with a dual-fuel unit you get the nicest option of all: start on gasoline when it's brutally cold, then switch to propane once things are running and warmed up.

✓ The dual-fuel winter trick

This is one more quiet advantage of a dual-fuel generator. On the coldest mornings, start it on gasoline — the easier cold start — and once it's running happily you can switch over to a propane tank for the long, clean-burning haul. Best of both worlds.

Power and runtime: gas versus propane

Two practical questions come up a lot: does the fuel change how much the generator can power, and how long does each fuel last?

On **power**, gasoline has a slight edge. The same generator typically makes a little more on gas than on propane — folks often see something like ten percent less on propane. For most outage jobs — the fridge, lights, phones, the furnace fan — that difference is small enough that you'd never notice. If you're running right up near the generator's limit, though, gasoline gives you a touch more room.

On **runtime**, it depends mostly on the size of the tank or cylinder and how much you're asking the generator to do. A bigger propane tank simply runs longer than a small one; a light load stretches either fuel much further than a heavy one. The honest answer is that the load matters more than the fuel.

The real practical difference isn't the numbers — it's the refueling. With gasoline you top off the built-in tank; with propane you swap in a fresh cylinder. Some folks like that a full propane tank is a clean, one-motion swap in the dark and cold, with no funnel and no spills. Others like that gas cans stack neatly in the shed. Neither is wrong.

✓ Size first, then fuel

Don't let the small power difference between fuels drive your decision. Get the generator sized right for what you want to run — that's the guide just for sizing — and then pick the fuel that fits your habits. Size decides whether it can do the job; fuel is about convenience.

Buying a dual-fuel unit: what to look for

If a dual-fuel generator sounds like your kind of flexibility, here are the things worth checking before you buy.

- **The propane hose is included** — and it's a real, proper regulator hose made for the unit. Confirm it comes in the box so you're not hunting for parts the day a storm hits.
- **An easy-to-reach selector valve** — the fuel knob should be simple to see and turn, not hidden or stiff. You may be using it in the dark.
- **A carbon-monoxide shutoff** — a built-in sensor that kills the engine if CO builds up. Worth having on any fuel-burning unit; look for a safety-standard label.
- **Clean-power inverter output** — so your TV, computer, and CPAP get the smooth power they like, on either fuel.
- **The right outlets and wattage** — sized to your must-run list, with a 120/240-volt outlet if you'll ever back up a well pump or a home circuit.
- **A trusted brand and warranty** — bought from a real store, so help is there if you ever need it.

If a tri-fuel (natural-gas-capable) unit interests you, check that it's clearly rated for natural gas — and remember the line hookup is a licensed-pro job to plan separately.

★ I'll help you compare the choices

Standing in front of a shelf of look-alike generators is where a lot of folks freeze up. Send me a photo or read me the boxes over the phone, and I'll help you tell the genuinely good dual-fuel units from the ones to skip. Just call (330) 200-8042.

Common fuel questions, answered

The questions folks ask me most once they start thinking about gas, propane, and dual-fuel.

Q: Is propane or gas cheaper to run?

It varies with local prices, and honestly the difference is small for occasional backup use. Choose on convenience and storage, not on pennies per hour — that matters far more in real life.

Q: Can I leave a propane tank connected all the time?

It's best to close the tank valve when you're done for the day, and to store tanks outdoors and upright between uses. Leaving one hooked up and open for weeks isn't the safe habit.

Q: Does running on propane hurt the generator?

Not at all — propane actually burns cleaner than gas, which is easy on the engine. You'll still do the normal oil changes and upkeep from the maintenance guide.

Q: Will a dual-fuel unit run on both fuels at once?

No — it runs on one at a time, and you choose with the selector valve. When one runs low, you stop it and switch to the other.

Q: Do I even need propane if I buy dual-fuel?

You don't have to, but keeping a full tank or two in reserve is the whole point — that's your backup if gas is scarce during a storm.

How I can help

Choosing between gas, propane, and dual-fuel is exactly the kind of decision where a friendly second opinion saves you money and second-guessing — and getting the fuel side set up safely is right in my wheelhouse.

I'm Bill, and I run Bill's Home Tech right here in Portage County. I'm a tech-help person, not a power company and not a pushy salesman — I help folks pick the right gear, set it up, and feel confident using it. With generators, that means helping you choose a unit that fits your home and your budget, showing you how to run it safely, and getting your internet, TV, and devices happily back on once the power's flowing.

For anything that ties a generator into your home's fuel or power — a natural-gas line, a buried propane tank, or a 240-volt well-pump hookup — I'm not the licensed pro who makes that final connection, so I'll bring in a licensed electrician or gas fitter and coordinate the whole job. You get one friendly point of contact from the first question to the last.

Three easy ways to get help

- **An in-home visit** — a flat \$99 first visit. I come to you, here in Portage County, and every visit is 30-day come-back-free.
- **Remote help** — a flat \$49 screen-share, up to two hours, for the things I can sort out without coming over (it's free for Support Plan members).
- **A Support Plan** — \$39 a month for folks who'd like me on call all year.

Your fuel-readiness checklist

Tape this inside a cabinet door near the generator. When the sky turns dark, you'll be glad it's there.

- ☐ You know which fuel or fuels your generator takes, and how to switch if it's dual-fuel.
- ☐ Fresh gasoline on hand in approved cans, treated with stabilizer if it's been sitting.
- ☐ At least one full propane tank in reserve (two is better for long outages).
- ☐ The propane hose and fitting checked for cracks, wear, and a snug seal.
- ☐ Propane tanks stored outdoors, upright, away from heat — never in the house or garage.
- ☐ You've practiced switching fuels once, in daylight, so it's familiar.
- ☐ Gas rotated and tanks topped off before storm season, not during it.
- ☐ Working carbon-monoxide alarms inside, and a safe spot picked at least 20 feet from the house.

Eight small check marks, and you're ready to ride out an outage on whatever fuel the weather leaves you. That's the whole idea.

The short version

If you remember nothing else from this guide, remember these:

- Gasoline is easy to find and gives the most power, but it goes stale — use stabilizer and rotate your supply.
- Propane stores for years, burns cleaner, and is safe on the shelf; it gives a touch less power and can be sluggish in bitter cold.
- Dual-fuel runs on either — you flip a valve — and that's a wonderful storm safety net when one fuel runs scarce.
- Store propane tanks upright and outdoors, never in the house or garage, and check the hose and fitting before each use.
- Match the fuel to how you'll use it — propane for mostly-backup, gas for frequent use, dual-fuel for storm country — and I'm a phone call away.

Gas, Propane & Dual-Fuel at a Glance

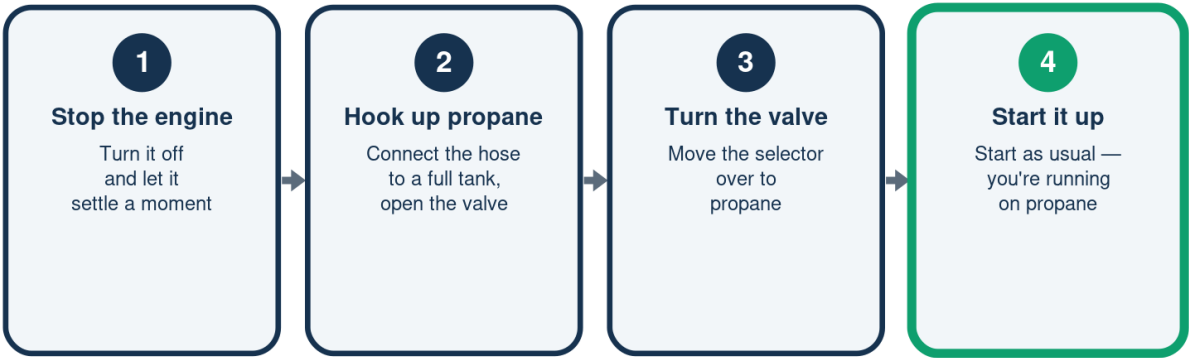
The whole fuel choice on one page

	The upside	The catch
Gasoline	Easy, most power	Goes stale
Propane	Stores for years	A bit less power
Dual-fuel	Runs on either	Flip a valve
Natural gas	Never runs dry	Pro hookup
Big rule	Run outside only	CO never bends

Gas for power, propane for the shelf, dual-fuel for the flexibility — CO the one rule that never bends.

Switching Fuels, Step by Step

Gas to propane in about a minute



Stop first, always — never switch fuels with the engine running.

Gasoline vs. Propane

The two most common fuels, side by side

	Gasoline	Propane
Finding it	Everywhere	Grill-tank swaps
Power	The most	A touch less
Storage life	Months	Years
Cold starts	Reliable	Can be slow
On the shelf	Needs care	Ready anytime

The two fuels cover each other's weak spots — which is exactly why dual-fuel is so handy.

Which Fuel Is Right for You?

Start with how you'll use it

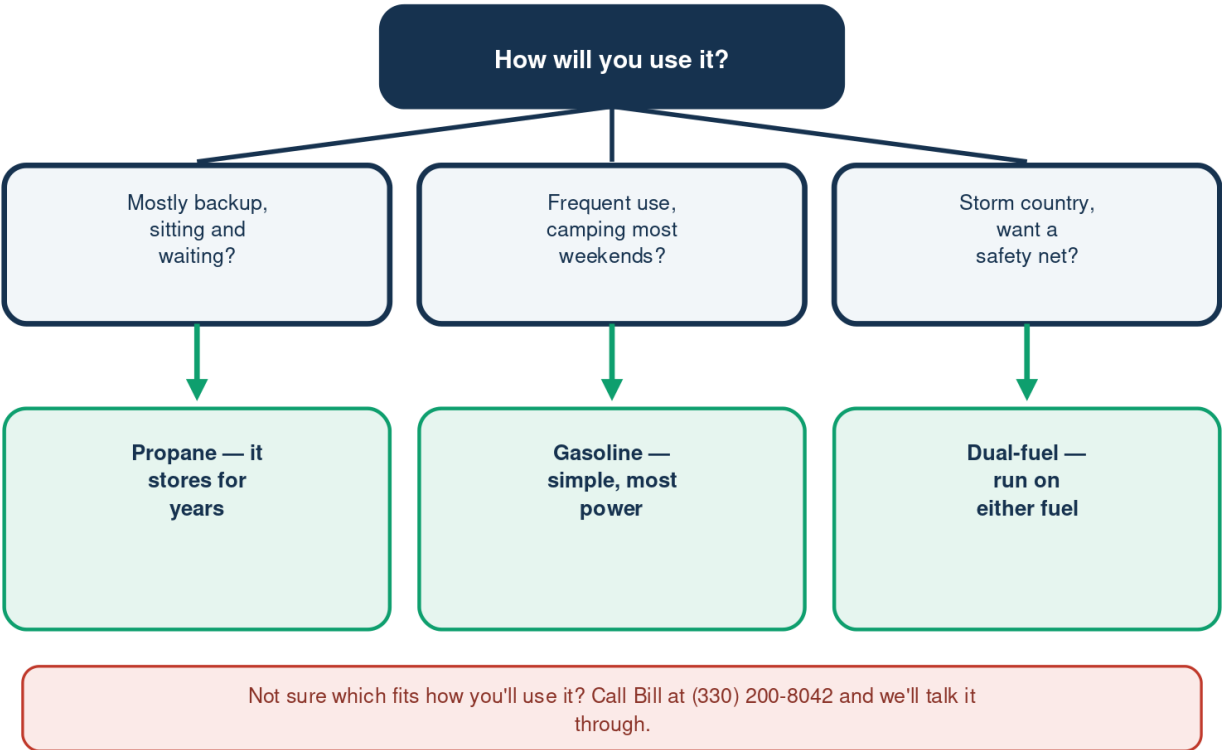


Illustration - a schematic, not to scale. Your setup may differ.



Need a Real Person?

You do not have to remember all of it.
You just have to remember you can call.
Friendly, in-home tech help — I come to you.

BILL'S PROMISE

If you are not 100% happy with a visit, I will
make it right — or refund it. No awkwardness,
no fine print. That is how I would want to be treated.

(330) 200-8042 · BillsHomeTech.com

Bill@BillsHomeTech.com · Mon–Sat 9:00 AM – 7:30 PM

— Bill

Prefer help without a visit?

Bill can screen-share and fix many things remotely — a flat \$49, free for Support Plan members.



A Note From Bill

A quick note from Bill.

I write these guides to make home tech a little less frustrating, and I do my best to keep every step accurate and up to date. Still, every home, device, and setup is a bit different, so I can't promise a guide will match yours exactly or fix your particular problem. These guides are for general information only — they're not professional, legal, or financial advice, and they don't replace your device's own manual or the manufacturer's instructions. Please go slow, use your own good judgment, and use everything here at your own risk. If a step involves electrical wiring, a gas appliance, a water heater, plumbing, or climbing a ladder — or if anything just doesn't feel safe — please stop and call a licensed professional (or give me a call at 330-200-8042). Bill's Home Tech and Bill Davis can't be responsible for any damage, data loss, or injury that comes from using these guides. Thanks for reading, and stay safe out there.

— *Bill*



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