

Generators, Light Towers, Compressors, and Heaters

Used Compressors Roseville - Air compressors are popular equipment that stores pressurized air by transferring power into potential energy. These units use electric, diesel or gas motors to force air into a storing tank to increase the pressure. After the tank reaches a certain limit, it is turned off and the compressed air is held in the tank until it needs to be used. Compressed air is used for many applications. As the kinetic energy in the air is used, the tank depressurizes. Once the lower limit is reached, the air compressor turns on again to start the pressurization process again.

Positive Displacement Air Compressors There are multiple methods for air compression. There are two categories: roto-dynamic or positive-displacement. The air is forced into a chamber with decreased volume in the positive-displacement model and this is how the air becomes compressed. A port or valve opens one maximum air pressure is achieved. Next, the air is discharged from the compression chamber into the outlet system. There are different kinds of positive-displacement compressors including Vane Compressors, Piston-Type and Rotary Screw Compressors. Dynamic Displacement Air Compressors Axial compressors and centrifugal air compressors fall under the dynamic displacement air compressors. These units rely on a rotating component to discharge the kinetic energy and transform it into pressure energy. A spinning impeller generates centrifugal force, accelerating and decelerating contained air, creating pressurization. Air compressors generate heat and require a method for heat disposal; usually with some type of air cooling or water. Changes in the atmosphere play a role in compressor cooling. Inlet temperature, the area of application, the power available from the compressor and the ambient temperature are all factors the equipment must take into consideration.

Air Compressor Applications Air compressors are used in many different industries. Air compressors are used to provide pneumatic power to equipment such as air tools and jackhammers, to fill tires with air, to supply clean air with moderate pressure to divers and much more. Copious amounts of moderate pressure air are generated for numerous industrial applications. **Types of Air Compressors** Most air compressors are the reciprocating piston style, the rotary vane model or the rotary screw kind. These types of air compressors are favored for portable and smaller applications. **Air Compressor Pumps** Oil-injected and oil-less are two specific types of air-compressor pumps. The oil-free system relies on more technical components; however, it lasts for less time in comparison to oil-lubed pumps and is more expensive. The system that functions without oil has been recognized with delivering better quality. **Power Sources** There are numerous power sources that are compatible with air compressors. Gas, electric and diesel-powered air compressors are among the most popular types. There are other models that have been created to rely on power-take-off, hydraulic ports or vehicle engines that are commonly used for mobile systems. Diesel and gas-powered models are often chosen for remote locations that offer limited access to electricity. They need adequate ventilation for their gas exhaust and are quite noisy. Indoor applications including warehouses, production facilities, garages and workshops that offer easy access to electricity typically rely on electric-powered air compressors.

Rotary-Screw Compressor One of the most popular air compressors available is the rotary-screw model. This model of gas compressor relies on a positive-displacement mechanism of the rotary type. These units are commonly used in industrial settings to replace piston compressors for jobs that require high-pressure air. Impact wrenches and high-power air tools are common. Gas compression of a rotary-screw model features a sweeping, continuous motion, allowing minimal pulsation which is common in piston model compressors and may cause a less desirable flow surge. Compressors use rotors to create gas compression in the rotary-screw compressor. Timing gears come into play with dry-running rotary-screw compressor models. These components are important to ensure the female and male rotors operate perfectly aligned. Lubricating oil fills the space between the rotors in oil flooded rotary-screw models. This serves as a hydraulic seal while simultaneously transferring mechanical energy between the rotors. Entering at the suction portion, gas travels through the threads while the screws rotate; forcing the gas to pass through the

compressor and exit through the screws ends. Overall success is effective when particular clearances are achieved regarding the sealing chamber of the compression cavities, the rotors and the helical rotors. Rotation at high speeds minimizes the ratio of a leaky flow rate versus an effective flow rate. Rotary-screw compressors are used in industrial locations that need constant air, food processing plants and automated manufacturing facilities. Besides fixed units, there are mobile versions in tow-behind trailers that are powered with small diesel engines. Also known as “construction compressors,” portable compression systems are popular for sandblasting, industrial paint systems, construction crews, pneumatic pumps, riveting tools and more. Scroll Compressor This type of popular air compressor specializes in compressing refrigerant or air. It is popular with supercharging vehicles, in vacuum pumps and commonly used in air-conditioning. A variety of air conditioning systems, residential heat pumps and a variety of automotive air conditioner utilize a scroll compressor in place of wobble-plate, reciprocating and traditional rotary compressors. This apparatus features dual interleaving scrolls that are responsible for pumping, compressing and pressurizing fluids including gases and liquids. One of the scrolls is usually in a fixed position and the other scroll orbits extensively with no rotation. This dynamic action traps and compresses or pumps fluid between both scrolls. The compression movement happens when the scrolls synchronously rotate with their rotation centers misaligned to create an orbiting motion. Flexible tubing variations contain the Archimedean spiral that operates similar to a tube of toothpaste and acts like a peristaltic pump. There is a lubricant on the casings to stop exterior pump abrasion. The lubricant also dispels heat. The peristaltic pump is a great solution since there are no moving items contacting the fluid. The lack of glands, seals and valves keeps them simple to operate and fairly inexpensive in terms of maintenance. In comparison to other pump units, the hose or tube feature is very inexpensive.