

Generators, Light Towers, Compressors, and Heaters

Used Compressors Virginia - Power is transferred into potential energy and stored as pressurized air inside of an air compressor. These machines rely on gasoline, diesel or electric motors to force air into a special storage tank, subsequently increasing the pressure. Eventually, the tank reaches its limit and the air compressor turns off, holding the air in the tank until it can be used. Compressed air is used for many applications. As the kinetic energy in the air is used, the tank depressurizes. The pressurization restarts after the air compressor turns on again, which is triggered after the lower limit is reached.

Positive Displacement Air Compressors There are a variety of air compression methods. They are divided into roto-dynamic or positive-displacement categories. With positive-displacement models, compressors force air into a chamber that has decreased volume in order to compress the air. Once the ultimate pressure is found, a port or valve opens to discharge the air from the compression chamber into the outlet system. Vane Compressors, Rotary Screw Compressors, and Piston-Type are popular kinds of positive-displacement compressors.

Dynamic Displacement Air Compressors Axial compressors and centrifugal air compressors fall under the dynamic displacement air compressors. Pressure energy is transformed via discharged kinetic energy with a rotating component. Pressurization is attained from a spinning impeller that creates centrifugal force to accelerate and decelerate contained air. 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 Numerous industries rely on air compressors. 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. Moderate pressurized air is used in large capacities for a variety of industrial jobs.

Types of Air Compressors Most air compressors are the reciprocating piston style, the rotary vane model or the rotary screw kind. These air compressors are chosen for smaller and more portable jobs.

Air Compressor Pumps Two of the main kinds of air-compressor pumps include oil-injected and oil-less kinds. 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. Better quality is provided by oil-free systems.

Power Sources There are a variety of power sources that can be used alongside air compressors. Electric, gas and diesel-powered models are the most popular; although, other models have been engineered to use hydraulic ports, power-take-off or vehicle engines that are often utilized in mobile applications.

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 sought after compressors is the rotary-screw compressor. 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. Some common tools that rely on air compressors include impact wrenches and high-power air tools.

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. Dry-running rotary-screw models use timing gears. These components are important to ensure the female and male rotors operate perfectly aligned. There are oil-flooded rotary-screw compressors that rely on lubricating oils to fill the gaps between the rotors. This design creates a hydraulic seal and transfers mechanical energy in between the rotors simultaneously. Beginning at the suction location, as the screws rotate, gas traverses through the threads, causing the gas to pass through the compressor and leave via 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. High speeds and rotation are utilized to achieve harmony and minimize the ratio of leaky flow rate vs. effective flow rate. Rotary-screw compressors are used in industrial locations that need constant air, food processing plants and automated manufacturing facilities. Other than fixed models, there are mobile units in tow behind trailers that run on 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 Compressing air or refrigerant is made possible with a scroll compressor. It is popular with supercharging vehicles, in vacuum pumps and commonly used in air-conditioning. These compressors are used in a variety of places to replace reciprocating and traditional wobble-plate compressors. They are used in residential heat pumps, automotive air-conditioning units and other air-conditioning systems. This apparatus features dual interleaving scrolls that are responsible for pumping, compressing and pressurizing fluids including gases and liquids. As one of the scrolls is often fixed, the other scroll eccentrically orbits with zero rotation. This motion traps and pumps the fluid between the scrolls. The compression movement occurs when the scrolls co-rotate with their rotation centers offset to create a motion akin to orbiting. Flexible tubing variations contain the Archimedean spiral that operates similar to a tube of toothpaste and acts like a peristaltic pump. Casings contain a lubricant to prevent exterior abrasion of the pump. The lubricant diverts heat. Since there are no moving parts coming into contact with the fluid, this pump is an affordable option. Having no seals, glands or valves keeps this equipment easy to operate and quite inexpensive in maintenance. Compared to many other pump models, this tube or hose feature is relatively low cost.