

Generators, Light Towers, Compressors, and Heaters

Used Compressors Simi Valley - Power is transferred into potential energy and stored as pressurized air inside of an air compressor. 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. There are many applications that require compressed air. Once the kinetic energy in the air tank is used up, the tank undergoes depressurization. After the lower limit has been attained, the air compressor roars back to life to begin the process of pressurization.

Positive Displacement Air Compressors There are multiple methods for air compression. There are two categories: roto-dynamic or positive-displacement. In the positive-displacement method, air compressors force the air into a space with decreased volume and this compresses the air. 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. Pressure energy is transformed via discharged kinetic energy with a rotating component. A spinning impeller generates centrifugal force, accelerating and decelerating contained air, creating pressurization. Heat is generated by air compressors and these machines need a heat disposal method, generally with some form of air or water cooling component. Changes in the atmosphere play a role in compressor cooling. Many factors need to be considered for this kind of equipment including the power available from the compressor, inlet temperature, the location of application and ambient temperature.

Air Compressor Applications There are many uses for air compressors and they are used frequently in a variety of industries. For example, supplying clean air at moderate pressure to a diver that is supplied for surface submersion, supplying clean air of high-pressurization to fill gas cylinders and supplying pneumatic HVAC controls with moderately pressurized clean air to power pneumatic tools including jackhammers and filling up high-pressure air tanks to fill vehicle tires. Copious amounts of moderate pressure air are generated for numerous industrial applications.

Types of Air Compressors The vast majority of air compressors are either the rotary screw kind, the rotary vane type or the reciprocating piston model. 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 is more expensive compared to oil-lubed systems and they last less time. 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. Gas and diesel models are noisy and emit exhaust. Interior locations such as workshops, warehouses, garages and production facilities have power and can rely on quieter, electric-powered models.

Rotary-Screw Compressor The rotary-screw compressor is one of the most popular kinds on the market. A rotary-type, positive-displacement mechanism is what this type of gas compressor relies on. 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 compressor offers a sweeping motion. This creates less pulsation compared to piston model compressors which can result in a less productive flow. Rotors are used by the rotary-screw compressors to make gas compression possible. There are timing gears affixed on the dry-running rotary-screw compressors. These items ensure the perfect alignment of the male and female rotors. Lubricating oil fills the space between the rotors in oil flooded rotary-screw models. This design creates a hydraulic seal and transfers mechanical energy in between the rotors simultaneously. Starting at the suction area, gas moves

through the threads as the screws rotate. This makes the gas pass through the compressor and leaves through the ends of the screws. Overall success is effective when particular clearances are achieved regarding the sealing chamber of the compression cavities, the rotors and the helical rotors. Fast speed and rotation are behind minimizing the ratio of a leaky flow rate or 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 Compressing air or refrigerant is made possible with a scroll compressor. It is common in vacuum pumps, to supercharge vehicles and in air conditioning equipment. Scroll compressors are used in many automotive air-conditioning units, residential heat pumps and air-conditioning systems to replace wobble-plate traditional and reciprocating rotary compressors. Fluids including gases and liquids are pumped, compressed and pressurized with the dual interleaving scrolls on this compressor. One of the scrolls is usually in a fixed position and the other scroll orbits extensively with no rotation. This action traps and pumps or compresses fluid between the two scrolls. The compression movement occurs when the scrolls co-rotate with their rotation centers offset to create a motion akin to orbiting. Acting like a peristaltic pump, the Archimedean spiral is contained within flexible tubing variations’ similar to a tube of toothpaste. There is a lubricant on the casings to stop exterior pump abrasion. The lubricant additionally helps to dispel heat. With zero moving items coming into contact with the fluid, the peristaltic pump is an inexpensive solution. With zero valves, seals or glands, this equipment stays simple to operate in maintenance terms. Compared to additional pump items, this tube or hose piece is fairly low cost.