

Generators, Light Towers, Compressors, and Heaters

Used Compressors San Diego - Air compressors are popular equipment that stores pressurized air by transferring power into potential energy. Air compressors use diesel, gasoline or electric motors, forcing air into a storage tank to pressurize it. 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. 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. These methods are divided into positive-displacement or roto-dynamic categories. With positive-displacement models, compressors force air into a chamber that has decreased volume in order to compress 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. Vane Compressors, Rotary Screw Compressors, and Piston-Type are popular kinds of positive-displacement compressors. Dynamic Displacement Air Compressors Centrifugal air compressors, along with axial compressors fall under the dynamic displacement air compressor category. 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. 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 Air compressors are used in many different industries. Supplying clean air with moderate pressure to a submerged diver is one use. Providing clean air with high-pressurization to fill gas cylinders to supply pneumatic HVAC controls and powering items such as jackhammers or filling vehicle tires are other popular uses. 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 air compressor models are utilized for portable and smaller applications.

Air Compressor Pumps Two of the main kinds of air-compressor pumps include oil-injected and oil-less kinds. The oil-free model depends on technical items; however, it costs more and lasts less than oil-lubed models. Overall, the oil-less system is considered to deliver higher quality.

Power Sources There are numerous power sources that are compatible with air compressors. The most popular models are diesel-powered, gas and electric air compressors. Additional models are available on the market that have been built to use hydraulic ports or engines that are commonly utilized by mobile units and rely on power-take-off. Isolated work sites with limited electricity commonly use diesel and gas-powered machines. These models are quite loud and require proper ventilation for their exhaust. Electric-powered air compressors are common in workshops, garages, production facilities and warehouses where electricity is abundant.

Rotary-Screw Compressor The rotary-screw compressor is one of the most popular kinds on the market. This gas compressor requires a rotary type positive-displacement mechanism. 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 compressor offers a sweeping motion. This creates less pulsation compared to piston model compressors which can result in a less productive flow. In the rotary-screw model, compressors rely on rotors to compress the gas. There are timing gears affixed on the dry-running rotary-screw compressors. 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. Effectiveness and success are obtained when certain clearances are achieved with the sealing chamber of the helical rotors, the rotors and the compression cavities. Rotation at high speeds minimizes the ratio of a leaky flow rate versus an effective flow rate. Food processing plants, industrial applications requiring constant air and automated manufacturing facilities use rotary-screw compressors. Mobile models that rely on tow-behind trailers are another option compared to fixed models. They use compact diesel engines for power. Commonly called “construction compressors,” these portable compression units are useful for road construction, pneumatic pumps, riveting tools, industrial paint systems and sandblasting jobs. Scroll Compressor A scroll compressor is used to compress refrigerant. 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 machine has dual inter-leaving scrolls that complete the pumping, compressing and pressurizing fluids such as liquids and gases. Usually, one of the scrolls is fixed, while the second scroll is capable of orbiting with zero rotation. This dynamic action traps and compresses or pumps fluid between both scrolls. Compression motion may be achieved by co-rotating the scrolls synchronously with their centers of rotation offset to create a similar motion to orbiting. Flexible tubing variations contain the Archimedean spiral that operates similar to a tube of toothpaste and acts like a peristaltic pump. Lubricant-rich casings stop exterior abrasion from occurring. The lubricant also dispels heat. The peristaltic pump is a great solution since there are no moving items contacting the fluid. Having no seals, glands or valves keeps this equipment easy to operate and quite inexpensive in maintenance. In comparison to other pump units, the hose or tube feature is very inexpensive.