

Generators, Light Towers, Compressors, and Heaters

Used Compressors PEI - 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. Once the tank reaches its' upper limit, the air compressor turns off, as the compressed air is held into the tank until needed. Compressed air is utilized in a variety of industries. Once the kinetic energy in the air tank is used up, the tank undergoes depressurization. Once the lower limit is reached, the air compressor turns on again to start the pressurization process again.

Positive Displacement Air Compressors There are a variety of air compression methods. 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. After maximum pressure is attained, a valve or port opens and the air is discharged into the outlet system from the compression chamber. Popular types of positive-displacement compressors include *Piston-Type*, *Rotary Screw Compressors* and *Vane 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. Air compressors generate heat and require a method for heat disposal; usually with some type of air cooling or water. Atmospheric changes are also taken into consideration during compressor cooling. Certain equipment factors need to be considered including the available compressor power, inlet temperature, ambient temperature and the location of the application.

Air Compressor Applications Numerous industries rely on air compressors. 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. 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 Oil-injected and oil-less are two specific types of air-compressor pumps. The oil-free model depends on technical items; however, it costs more and lasts less than oil-lubed models. Better quality is provided by oil-free systems.

Power Sources Air compressors can be utilized with many different power sources. 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. Isolated work sites with limited electricity commonly use diesel and gas-powered machines. 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 One of the most sought after compressors is the rotary-screw compressor. This gas compressor requires a rotary type positive-displacement mechanism. These compressors are often used in industrial applications in place of piston compressors. They are popular for jobs that depend on high-pressure air. High-power air tools and impact wrenches are popular. 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. Dry-running rotary-screw models use timing gears. These components are important to ensure the female and male rotors operate perfectly aligned. In oil-flooded rotary-screw compressors, the space between the rotors is lubricated. A hydraulic seal is created which transforms the mechanical energy in between the rotors at the same time. 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. Food processing plants, industrial applications requiring constant air and automated manufacturing facilities use rotary-screw compressors. Besides fixed units, there are mobile versions in tow-behind trailers that are powered with small diesel engines. Often referred to as “construction compressors,” portable compression systems are necessary for riveting tools, road construction crews, sandblasting applications, pneumatic pumps and numerous other industrial paint systems. 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. 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 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 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 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. Compared to many other pump models, this tube or hose feature is relatively low cost.