

## Generators, Light Towers, Compressors, and Heaters

**Used Compressors Fontana** - Air compressors are popular equipment that stores pressurized air by transferring power into potential energy. These machines rely on gasoline, diesel or electric motors to force air into a special storage tank, subsequently increasing 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. 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. In the positive-displacement method, air compressors force the air into a space with decreased volume and this compresses 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 create heat and need a method to dispose of the heat, typically with some kind of water or air cooling mechanism. 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. There are many industrial applications that rely on moderate air pressure.

**Types of Air Compressors** Most air compressors are the reciprocating piston style, the rotary vane model or the rotary screw kind. These air compressor models are utilized for portable and smaller applications.

**Air Compressor Pumps** Oil-less and oil-injected are the two main kinds 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** Air compressors can be utilized with many different power sources. 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. 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 models are often used to replace piston compressors in vast industrial applications where large volumes of high-pressure air are required. Some common tools that rely on air compressors include impact wrenches and high-power air tools. The rotary-screw gas compression unit has a continuous rhythm; featuring minimum pulsation which is a hallmark of piston model units. Pulsation can contribute to a less desirable flow surge. In the rotary-screw model, compressors rely on rotors to compress the gas. Dry-running rotary-screw models use timing gears. These components are responsible to make sure the female and male rotors operate in perfect alignment. In oil-flooded rotary-screw compressors, the space between the rotors is lubricated. This serves as a hydraulic seal while simultaneously transferring mechanical energy between the rotors. 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. High speeds and rotation are utilized to achieve harmony and minimize the ratio of leaky flow rate vs. effective flow rate. Many applications including food processing plants, automated manufacturing facilities and other industrial job sites rely on rotary-screw compressors. Other than fixed models, there are mobile units in tow behind trailers that run on 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. 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. This apparatus features dual interleaving scrolls that are responsible for pumping, compressing and pressurizing fluids including gases and liquids. Usually, one of the scrolls is fixed, while the second scroll is capable of orbiting with zero rotation. This action traps and pumps or compresses fluid between the two 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 additionally helps to dispel heat. With zero moving items coming into contact with the fluid, the peristaltic pump is an inexpensive solution. 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.