**Common terms of air compressor**

The following are some terms related to air compressor， as well as the definition of each term， mini dictionary and air compressor vocabulary.

Glossary of terms:

Aftercooler

Designed to reduce temperature and liquefy condensed steam.

Air dryer

A device usually associated with larger air compressor systems that helps remove water from water tanks and pipelines.

Check valve

A device that allows fluid or air to flow in only one direction.

Coalescence filter

A special type of filter can not only remove dust and particles in the air， but also remove oil in the air pipeline.

Cubic per minute (CFM)

The amount of air that can pass through the opening in one minute.

desiccant

A material used in air compressors and air dryers to help remove water vapor from the air.

Drainage cock

Used to release water accumulated in the water tank of the compressor (see also drain valve).

Drain valve

The drain valve is used to drain excess liquid from the compressor. Drain valves are available in manual， float and electronic types.

dryer

The water tank of the compressor is made of steel. When water enters the water tank， the water tank will rust， thus reducing the service life of the compressor. The dryer dries the air in the water tank to reduce the amount of water collected.

Two stage

A compressor in which air is compressed from initial pressure to intermediate pressure in one or more cylinders.

Duty cycle

The amount of time that the compressor can run at full load in 30 minutes.

Filtration efficiency

The rate at which the filter can remove particles from the gas stream.

Filter housing

Protect the cover of the filter assembly.

Apply pressure

The low pressure point of the factory set pressure switch starts the compressor to re pressurize the oil tank to a higher pressure.

Release pressure

The high pressure point of the factory set pressure switch can prevent the compressor from increasing the pressure in the oil tank above a certain level.

Loading time

The time required for the compressor from loading to unloading.

Low oil shutdown

A function to shut down the engine when there is insufficient oil to prevent damage or failure.

Oil free compressor

An air compressor in which no oil enters the compression chamber for lubrication， cooling or sealing. It is usually used in the field of medical treatment and food processing.

Pneumatic

Related to the flow of air.

Pneumatic

Compressed air power.

use point

An outlet in a building used to connect tools or equipment to an air compressor system.

Pounds per square (PSI)

A unit of measurement that refers to the pressure applied to one square inch of the surface of an object.

Pressure switch

An instrument that detects pressure changes and automatically increases or decreases the air in the tank.

Preventive maintenance (PM)

Maintenance plan implemented according to fixed schedule， including compressor service and routine repair and replacement parts.

Purge

Eliminate unwanted gases or liquids from the system.

receiver

It is generally a tank used to store compressed air. Generally， there may be a main receiver and an auxiliary receiver in a large air compressor system.

Reciprocating compressor

Reciprocating compressors use pistons driven by the crankshaft to deliver high-pressure air.

Screw compressor

A compressor that uses two helical rotors that mesh with each other to capture a certain volume of air and then compress it to a higher pressure. Rotary screw compressors can operate at lower temperatures 24 hours a day， 365 days a year.

Safety valve

A valve that limits fluid pressure by releasing some pressurized liquid or gas. Also known as pressure relief valve.

Single stage

A compressor in which air is compressed from an initial pressure to a final pressure in one step.

Unloader

Valve located between compressor pump and oil tank. It turns on when the compressor stops and makes a "psssst" sound. This makes it easier to start the compressor next time.

Vacuum pump

Vacuum pump is a compressor that operates when the inlet pressure is lower than atmospheric pressure and exhaust pressure.