

Electric Versus Gas Snow Blowers

A popular misconception about electric snow blowers is the fact that all small models are easy to handle. While single-step and cordless electric snow blowers tend to be light-weight and small, they are not necessarily easier to maneuver than some large, cumbersome gas-powered models. Gas powered models have engines that are much larger and typically have more power and more torque, making them easier to steer. Smaller electric snow blowers require you to use a cord to operate them, but they can often be used without the need for a cord.



One of the downsides to electric snow blowers is the fact that they are not capable of producing very much snow at one time. You have to either locate one that is capable of producing a large amount of snow or find a way to store one's extra snow until it is time to use it. The most effective way to store extra snow is in an upright freezer, but storing it this way takes up space. Some gas snow blowers can easily be stored in a trunk or a vehicle because most models do not have much wire to spool up the snow in.

In addition, most electric snow blowers have a limited number of power settings. They are

generally only capable of producing a high rate of snow on level ground. As such, it is important to understand that an electric-powered lawn care machine will need to be used in a location with level ground and adequate traffic to prevent the likelihood of the motor overheating or exploding while it is in use. It is also important to select an electric model that is as quiet as possible, as noisy gas-powered lawn care models tend to produce more noise and are often not suited to use in residential areas where noise might be a problem.

Gas-powered lawn care machines do not emit any greenhouse gases or other pollutants, so they are much quieter than their electric counterparts. As such, gas-powered snow blowers can be used for open wooded areas and on landscaped lawns. However, they tend to produce much less snow overall than electric snow blowers. This is because they generate much less suction power than their electric counterparts, and this means that more of the snow is expelled directly into the surrounding air.

Gas-powered machines are available in three different configurations: manual, semi-automatic and fully-automatic. All models employ a single channel of drive that requires the user to control both the rotational speed and direction of the rotary brush. For instance, in semi-automatic machines, the operator uses a remote control to control the direction of the rotary brush and the cutting width. In addition, gas-powered machines have much higher self-propelled power than electric snow blowers, which enables them to cut areas of up to fifteen inches in diameter.

The noise produced by gas-powered machines is actually quite pleasant. Even when operating at their maximum capacity, gas-powered machines tend to be much quieter than electric snow blowers. Some models are designed to run at one pass with the cutting blade at a center, allowing the operator to cover an area approximately the size of a standard garage. This is much easier on the ears than attempting to do so using one pass and, because there is no need for a ramp, the noise is much less noticeable.

On the downside, electric snow blowers tend to be less portable than gas-powered machines. While many models can be easily folded up and fit into a vehicle, gas-powered machines are generally only meant for use in car garages and on outdoor grounds. Unless the person using the machine has access to an elevated surface, plugging in an electric snow blower could pose a safety hazard.

greenworks electric snow blower If you live in an area where winter weather is particularly cold, electric snow blowers can make clearing snow much faster. Because they run on batteries, these devices can keep working for days, even weeks on end. When the battery pack runs out, however, it will take several attempts to clear a one-foot square of snow. Some models can be plugged in overnight and come out the next morning ready to clear more than a foot of snow. In addition, while most models will not run if there is a power overload, some gas-powered machines can suffer from this issue and will need to be turned off and taken outside for servicing before being used again.