

Steer Axle for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which rotates a gear or a wheel. The axle on wheeled vehicles could be connected to the wheels and revolved with them. In this particular case, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle could be connected to its surroundings and the wheels could in turn revolve around the axle. In this particular instance, a bushing or bearing is located in the hole within the wheel to be able to enable the wheel or gear to turn around the axle.

Whenever referring to cars and trucks, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Usually, the word refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is likewise true that the housing surrounding it which is usually referred to as a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the word refers to every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels within an independent suspension are often called 'an axle.'

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an integral component. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles work so as to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles also maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the motor vehicle body. In this system the axles should even be able to support the weight of the vehicle plus whatever load. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this particular situation works just as a steering component and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are different kinds of suspension systems wherein the axles work only to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is often found in the independent suspension seen in the majority of brand new SUV's, on the front of many light trucks and on most brand new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the motor vehicle frame or body or also could be integral in a transaxle. The axle shafts then transmit driving torque to the wheels. The shafts in an independent suspension system are similar to a full floating axle system as in they do not support the vehicle weight.

The vehicle axle has a more vague description, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their type of mechanical connection to one another.