

Steer Axles for Forklift

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

With cars and trucks, the term axle in some references is used casually. The term normally means shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates along with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing surrounding it which is usually called a casting is also referred to as an 'axle' or sometimes 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. Therefore, even transverse pairs of wheels inside an independent suspension are generally called 'an axle.'

In a wheeled motor vehicle, axles are an essential component. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles work to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles likewise maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this particular system the axles should also be able to support the weight of the vehicle together with whichever load. In a non-driving axle, like for instance the front beam axle in several two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this particular condition works just as a steering part and as suspension. Numerous front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are different types of suspension systems where the axles operate 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 normally seen in the independent suspension seen in nearly all new SUV's, on the front of several light trucks and on nearly all 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 even could be integral in a transaxle. The axle shafts then transmit driving torque to the wheels. The shafts in an independent suspension system are like a full floating axle system as in they do not support the motor vehicle weight.

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