Steer Axle for Forklift

Steer Axle for Forklifts - The description of an axle is a central shaft for revolving a wheel or a gear. Where wheeled vehicles are concerned, the axle itself may be attached to the wheels and rotate together with them. In this particular case, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle may be connected to its surroundings and the wheels may in turn revolve all-around the axle. In this particular case, a bushing or bearing is located within the hole in the wheel to enable the gear or wheel to turn around the axle.

With trucks and cars, the term axle in some references is utilized casually. The word normally means shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns along with the wheel. It is frequently bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is likewise true that the housing surrounding it that is usually called a casting is otherwise called an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term refers to every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Therefore, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are frequently known as 'an axle.'

The axles are an important component in a wheeled vehicle. The axle serves to be able to transmit driving torque to the wheel in a live-axle suspension system. The position of the wheels is maintained by the axles relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this system the axles should also be able to support the weight of the vehicle together with whichever cargo. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this situation serves just as a steering component and as suspension. Several front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

The axle serves just to transmit driving torque to the wheels in some kinds of suspension systems. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is part of the operating of the suspension system found in the independent suspensions of newer sports utility vehicles and on the front of many new light trucks and cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It could be fixed to the vehicle body or frame or also can 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 motor vehicle axle has a more ambiguous definition, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their kind of mechanical connection to one another.