

Steer Axle for Forklifts

Forklift Steer Axles - Axles are defined by a central shaft that turns a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled motor vehicles could be connected to the wheels and rotated with them. In this particular situation, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle can be attached to its surroundings and the wheels could in turn rotate all-around the axle. In this particular case, a bearing or bushing is placed inside the hole inside the wheel to enable the gear or wheel to rotate all-around the axle.

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

The axles are an essential component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle serves 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 bear the weight of the motor vehicle together with any load. In a non-driving axle, like for instance the front beam axle in several two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this condition serves just as a steering component and as suspension. Numerous front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are other types of suspension systems where 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 usually seen in the independent suspension seen in nearly all new sports utility vehicles, on the front of various light trucks and on the majority of brand new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It could be fixed to the motor vehicle body or frame or likewise 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 motor 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.