

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 motor vehicles can be attached to the wheels and turned with them. In this instance, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle could be fixed to its surroundings and the wheels could in turn turn around the axle. In this particular situation, a bearing or bushing is located within the hole within the wheel in order to enable the gear or wheel to rotate around the axle.

With cars and trucks, the term axle in some references is used casually. The term usually refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns 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 also true that the housing surrounding it that is normally referred to as a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Thus, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are frequently called 'an axle.'

The axles are an integral component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle serves so as 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 particular system the axles should likewise be able to bear the weight of the vehicle along with whatever 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 works just as a steering part and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works just to transmit driving torque to the wheels in several kinds of suspension systems. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is part of the functioning of the suspension system found in the independent suspensions of newer sports utility vehicles and on the front of various new cars and light trucks. These systems still have a differential but it does not have fixed axle housing tubes. It could be connected to the motor vehicle frame or body 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 like a full floating axle system as in they do not support the vehicle weight.

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