Forklift Steer Axle

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which rotates a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled vehicles may be attached to the wheels and turned along with them. In this particular situation, bushings or bearings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle can be attached to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn rotate all-around the axle. In this particular instance, a bearing or bushing is situated in the hole in the wheel to be able to enable the gear or wheel to revolve around the axle.

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

The axles are an essential component in a wheeled vehicle. The axle serves in order 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 must also be able to bear 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 would be no shaft. The axle in this situation works only as a steering part and as suspension. A lot of front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are different kinds 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 often found in the independent suspension seen in nearly all brand new SUV's, on the front of various light trucks and on most brand new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the 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 like a full floating axle system as in they do not support the motor vehicle weight.

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