Forklift Steer Axle

Steer Axle for Forklift - The description of an axle is a central shaft for turning a gear or a wheel. Where wheeled motor vehicles are concerned, the axle itself could be attached to the wheels and revolve with them. In this particular instance, bushings or bearings 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 revolve all-around the axle. In this case, a bushing or bearing is situated within the hole inside the wheel in order to allow the wheel or gear to revolve around the axle.

When referring to trucks and cars, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Generally, the term refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself revolves with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is likewise true that the housing surrounding it that is usually known as a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the word refers to 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 called 'an axle.'

The axles are an important part 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 motor vehicle body. In this system the axles must likewise be able to support the weight of the motor vehicle plus any load. In a non-driving axle, like for example 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 particular situation serves just as a steering part and as suspension. Numerous front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are different types of suspension systems where the axles work only to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is normally seen in the independent suspension found in most new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several light trucks and on the majority of brand new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have fixed axle housing tubes. It can be fixed to the vehicle body or frame or even 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.

To finish, with regards to a vehicle, 'axle,' has a more vague classification. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection type to one another and the motor vehicle frame or body.