

Steer Axles for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which turns a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled motor vehicles could be connected to the wheels and revolved together with them. In this particular instance, bushings or bearings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle may be fixed to its surroundings and the wheels could in turn turn all-around the axle. In this particular case, a bearing or bushing is placed within the hole inside the wheel in order to allow the wheel or gear to revolve around the axle.

If referring to trucks and cars, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Generally, the word means the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself revolves together with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is also true that the housing surrounding it that is normally referred to as a casting is likewise known as an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the term refers to every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are attached to one another or they are not. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels within an independent suspension are frequently referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an essential part 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 even be able to bear the weight of the vehicle along with any load. In a non-driving axle, like the front beam axle in various two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this condition works just as a steering part and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are various kinds of suspension systems wherein the axles serve just to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is often found in the independent suspension seen in nearly all new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several 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 fixed to the 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 vehicle weight.

Last but not least, in reference to a vehicle, 'axle,' has a more vague description. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection kind to one another and the motor vehicle frame or body.