

Steer Axles for Forklifts

Steer Axle for Forklifts - The description of an axle is a central shaft for rotating a wheel or a gear. Where wheeled motor vehicles are concerned, the axle itself could be attached to the wheels and rotate along 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 may be connected to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn turn around the axle. In this particular case, a bearing or bushing is located inside the hole inside the wheel to enable the wheel or gear to turn all-around the axle.

If referring to cars and trucks, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Normally, the term refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates along with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and known as an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is likewise true that the housing around it which is normally called a casting is also referred to as an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the word means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Thus, even transverse pairs of wheels inside an independent suspension are often referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an integral part in a wheeled 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 system the axles should likewise be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle along with whichever load. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in several two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this particular condition works just as a steering component and as suspension. Several front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are other types of suspension systems wherein 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 often found in the independent suspension found in most new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several light trucks and on nearly all brand new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It could be attached 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 similar to a full floating axle system as in they do not support the vehicle weight.

To finish, in reference to a vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous 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 body or frame.