Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - Mixing the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The machine consists of a barrel or an open pipe known as a "Pengina" in which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens again. This particular system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Underneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is likewise called the throttle valve. It functions so as to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the quantity of air/fuel combination the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air in order to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it can absolutely stop the air flow.

Usually attached to the throttle through a mechanical linkage of rods and joints (at times a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or piece of material handling machine. There are small holes located on the narrow part of the Venturi and at some areas where the pressure would be lessened when running full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Specifically calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.