Steer Axle for Forklifts

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which revolves a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled motor vehicles may be attached to the wheels and turned together with them. In this particular case, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle can be fixed to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn rotate around the axle. In this particular instance, a bushing or bearing is positioned within the hole in the wheel to enable the wheel or gear to rotate around the axle.

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

The axles are an integral component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle works 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 bear the weight of the vehicle plus whatever load. In a non-driving axle, like 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 particular situation serves only as a steering part and as suspension. Lots of front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works only to transmit driving torque to the wheels in some kinds of suspension systems. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is part of the functioning of the suspension system found in the independent suspensions of new sports utility vehicles and on the front of numerous brand new light trucks and cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It can be fixed to the vehicle body or frame or also 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.

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