

Forklift Steer Axles

Steer Axle for Forklifts - Axles are defined by a central shaft which rotates a gear or a wheel. The axle on wheeled vehicles may be fixed to the wheels and rotated with them. In this case, bearings or bushings 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 may in turn turn all-around the axle. In this case, a bearing or bushing is situated within the hole within the wheel so as to enable the gear or wheel to revolve all-around the axle.

Whenever referring to cars and trucks, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Normally, the word 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 referred to as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing around it that is generally known as a casting is also called an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the term 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 frequently referred to as 'an axle.'

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an important part. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles function to be able to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles also maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this system the axles should likewise be able to bear the weight of the vehicle along with whichever cargo. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this particular condition works only as a steering part and as suspension. Lots of front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are various kinds of suspension systems wherein the axles function only to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is usually found in the independent suspension found in nearly all new SUV's, on the front of various light trucks and on nearly all new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It can be attached to the motor 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 motor vehicle weight.

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