Steer Axles for Forklift

Steer Axle for Forklift - Axles are defined by a central shaft that rotates a gear or a wheel. The axle on wheeled vehicles can be fixed to the wheels and revolved together with them. In this instance, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle can be connected to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn turn all-around the axle. In this particular instance, a bushing or bearing is positioned in the hole inside the wheel to allow the wheel or gear to rotate around the axle.

When referring to cars and trucks, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Usually, the term refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates together with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is also true that the housing around it which is usually called a casting is likewise called an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the word refers to every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels within an independent suspension are frequently known as 'an axle.'

The axles are an essential component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle serves to be able 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 motor vehicle along with whichever cargo. In a non-driving axle, like for instance 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 situation serves only as a steering part and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are various types of suspension systems wherein the axles operate 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 seen in the independent suspension found in nearly all new SUV's, on the front of many light trucks and on nearly all new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It could be attached to the motor vehicle frame or body 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.

Lastly, with regards to a motor vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous description. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection kind to one another and the motor vehicle body or frame.