

Steer Axles for Forklifts

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft that rotates a gear or a wheel. The axle on wheeled vehicles could be fixed to the wheels and revolved along 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 may be fixed to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn rotate around the axle. In this instance, a bushing or bearing is situated in the hole in the wheel to allow the wheel or gear to revolve all-around the axle.

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

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an essential component. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles work so as 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 particular system the axles must likewise be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle plus whichever cargo. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in several two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this particular situation serves only as a steering part and as suspension. Numerous front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

The axle serves only to transmit driving torque to the wheels in various types of suspension systems. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is part of the operating of the suspension system seen in the independent suspensions of newer SUVs and on the front of several brand new cars and light trucks. These systems still have a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It can be attached to the motor vehicle frame or body or likewise 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.

Last but not least, 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 vehicle frame or body.