Steer Axle for Forklift

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

With trucks and cars, the word axle in some references is utilized casually. The word normally means shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself revolves with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is also true that the housing around it that is generally called a casting is also called an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are attached to one another or they are not. Therefore, even transverse pairs of wheels inside an independent suspension are often called 'an axle.'

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an important part. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles serve to be able to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles even maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this system the axles must likewise be able to support the weight of the motor vehicle plus any load. In a non-driving axle, like 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 condition works just as a steering component and as suspension. Various front wheel drive cars have 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 newer sports utility vehicles and on the front of many 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 body or frame or also could be integral in a transaxle. The axle shafts then transmit driving torque to the wheels. The shafts in an independent suspension system are like a full floating axle system as in they do not support the motor vehicle weight.

Last but not least, with regards to a vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous classification. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection kind to one another and the vehicle frame or body.