

Steer Axles for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - The classification of an axle is a central shaft intended for turning a gear or a wheel. Where wheeled motor vehicles are concerned, the axle itself may be connected to the wheels and revolve along with them. In this case, 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 revolve all-around the axle. In this particular instance, a bushing or bearing is situated inside the hole in the wheel to enable the wheel or gear to revolve around the axle.

With trucks and cars, the word axle in some references is utilized casually. The term usually refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates along with the wheel. It is frequently bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is equally true that the housing surrounding it that is usually known as a casting is otherwise referred to as 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 inside an independent suspension are frequently called 'an axle.'

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an essential component. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles function in order 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 even be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle along with whichever cargo. 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 would be no shaft. The axle in this condition serves just as a steering component and as suspension. A lot of front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works 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 functioning of the suspension system seen in the independent suspensions of newer SUVs and on the front of many brand new cars and light trucks. 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 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 like a full floating axle system as in they do not support the motor vehicle weight.

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