Forklift Steer Axle

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

With cars and trucks, the word axle in several references is used casually. The word normally refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is likewise true that the housing around it that is normally known as a casting is likewise referred to as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the word means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are attached to one another or they are not. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are frequently known as 'an axle.'

The axles are an integral part 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 vehicle body. In this particular system the axles must also be able to support the weight of the vehicle plus whatever load. In a non-driving axle, like the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this particular condition serves just as a steering component and as suspension. Various front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are various types of suspension systems where the axles operate just to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is usually found in the independent suspension seen in the majority of new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several light trucks and on most new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the motor vehicle body or frame or even 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.

To finish, in reference to a motor vehicle, 'axle,' has a more vague description. 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.