Steer Axle for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which revolves a gear or a wheel. The axle on wheeled vehicles can be attached to the wheels and revolved with them. In this particular 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 rotate all-around the axle. In this instance, a bearing or bushing is situated within the hole inside the wheel so as to allow the gear or wheel to rotate all-around the axle.

If referring to trucks and cars, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Normally, the term refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns together with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and known as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing around it which is generally called a casting is likewise called an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are generally known as 'an axle.'

In a wheeled motor vehicle, axles are an important component. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles work to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles even maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the motor vehicle body. In this system the axles must even be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle plus whatever cargo. In a non-driving axle, like for instance 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 particular condition works only as a steering part and as suspension. Lots of front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are various types of suspension systems where the axles serve only 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 most brand new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several light trucks and on nearly all brand new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the vehicle frame or body or likewise could 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.

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