Steer Axle for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - The description of an axle is a central shaft intended for revolving a wheel or a gear. Where wheeled vehicles are concerned, the axle itself may be connected to the wheels and rotate 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 can be connected to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn turn around the axle. In this instance, a bushing or bearing is situated inside the hole inside the wheel so as to enable the gear or wheel to turn all-around the axle.

With trucks and cars, the term axle in several references is utilized casually. The term generally means shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates with the wheel. It is frequently bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is also true that the housing around it that is usually known as a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term refers to 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 motor vehicle, axles are an essential part. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles serve so as 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 should likewise be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle along with whatever load. In a non-driving axle, like for example the front beam axle in various two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this situation works just as a steering component and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

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

Last of all, with regards to a motor vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous definition. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection type to one another and the vehicle body or frame.