Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - Combining the fuel and air together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The device has a barrel or an open pipe known as a "Pengina" where air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and after that widens over again. This format is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Beneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is likewise known as the throttle valve. It operates so as to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the quantity of air/fuel blend the system will deliver, which in turn controls both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc which can be turned end-on to the flow of air to be able to hardly restrict the flow or rotated so that it could completely stop the flow of air.

Normally attached to the throttle by means of a mechanical linkage of rods and joints (every so often a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle or piece of material handling equipment. There are small holes located on the narrow part of the Venturi and at some places where the pressure would be lowered when running full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is released into the air stream. Precisely calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.