Steer Axle for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which turns a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled vehicles could be connected to the wheels and turned with them. In this particular situation, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle can be attached to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn revolve around the axle. In this situation, a bushing or bearing is situated in the hole within the wheel in order to enable the gear or wheel to turn around the axle.

When referring to trucks and cars, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Normally, the word refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates together with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and known as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing surrounding it that is normally referred to as a casting is also known as an 'axle' or sometimes 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. Thus, even transverse pairs of wheels within an independent suspension are often referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an important component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle serves so as 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 motor vehicle body. In this system the axles should even be able to bear the weight of the vehicle together with any load. In a non-driving axle, as in 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 only as a steering part and as suspension. Lots of front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works just to transmit driving torque to the wheels in some kinds of suspension systems. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is part of the functioning of the suspension system found in the independent suspensions of new sports utility vehicles and on the front of many new cars and light trucks. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have fixed axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the 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.

Last but not least, in reference to a motor vehicle, 'axle,' has a more vague definition. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection kind to one another and the motor vehicle body or frame.