Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor combines air and fuel together for an internal combustion engine. The equipment consists of an open pipe referred to as a "Pengina" or barrel, through which the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and afterward widens again. This particular format is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Below the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is otherwise called the throttle valve. It functions to be able to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the amount of air/fuel mixture the system will deliver, which in turn regulates both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a rotating disc that can be turned end-on to the flow of air in order to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it can totally block the flow of air.

This throttle is usually connected by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and at times even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle or equivalent control on different types of machines. Small holes are positioned at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at various places where the pressure will be lowered when not running on full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is released into the air stream. Correctly calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.