Forklift Steer Axle

Forklift Steer Axle - The definition of an axle is a central shaft for turning a gear or a wheel. Where wheeled motor vehicles are concerned, the axle itself may be connected to the wheels and revolve together with them. In this particular case, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle may be attached to its surroundings and the wheels may in turn rotate around the axle. In this instance, a bearing or bushing is placed inside the hole in the wheel to enable the gear or wheel to turn all-around the axle.

When referring to cars and trucks, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Generally, the word refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns together with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is also true that the housing surrounding it that is usually called a casting is otherwise called an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the term means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Thus, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are frequently called 'an axle.'

In a wheeled motor vehicle, axles are an important component. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles function to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles likewise maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the motor vehicle body. In this particular system the axles must likewise be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle plus any cargo. In a non-driving axle, like for instance the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this particular situation works just as a steering component and as suspension. Various front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are different kinds of suspension systems where the axles function 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 normally found in the independent suspension found in most new sports utility vehicles, on the front of many light trucks and on the majority of brand new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It could be fixed 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 similar to a full floating axle system as in they do not support the vehicle weight.

The vehicle axle has a more ambiguous classification, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their type of mechanical connection to one another.