Steer Axle for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - The definition of an axle is a central shaft intended for turning a gear or a wheel. Where wheeled vehicles are concerned, the axle itself could be fixed to the wheels and rotate together with them. In this particular instance, bushings or bearings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle can be fixed to its surroundings and the wheels may in turn rotate all-around the axle. In this particular situation, a bearing or bushing is situated inside the hole within the wheel so as to allow the gear or wheel to turn all-around the axle.

If referring to trucks and cars, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Usually, the term refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself revolves along 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 normally called a casting is likewise called an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense 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 vehicle. The axle serves 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 vehicle body. In this system the axles should even be able to bear the weight of the vehicle together with any cargo. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in several two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this condition serves only as a steering part and as suspension. A lot of front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works only to transmit driving torque to the wheels in several kinds of suspension systems. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is part of the functioning of the suspension system seen in the independent suspensions of new sports utility vehicles and on the front of many brand new light trucks and cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the vehicle body or frame or likewise 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 motor vehicle weight.

Last of all, in reference to a vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous classification. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection kind to one another and the vehicle body or frame.