Steer Axle for Forklifts

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft that revolves a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled vehicles can be connected to the wheels and revolved together with them. In this case, bushings or bearings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle could be fixed to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn turn around the axle. In this particular instance, a bearing or bushing is situated within the hole within the wheel in order to enable the gear or wheel to turn all-around the axle.

When referring to trucks and cars, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Generally, the term refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself revolves with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and known as an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is also true that the housing surrounding it which is normally known as a casting is otherwise referred to as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the word refers to every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are attached to one another or they are not. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels within an independent suspension are generally called 'an axle.'

In a wheeled motor vehicle, axles are an integral component. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles work to be able to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles also maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the motor vehicle body. In this particular system the axles should also be able to support the weight of the vehicle together with whatever cargo. In a non-driving axle, like 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 just as a steering component and as suspension. Lots of front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are various types of suspension systems where the axles serve 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 seen in the independent suspension seen in most new sports utility vehicles, on the front of various light trucks and on the majority of new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It can be attached to the vehicle body or frame or also can 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 vehicle weight.

To finish, with regards to a motor vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous classification. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection type to one another and the vehicle frame or body.