

Forklift Steer Axles

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

Whenever referring to trucks and cars, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Usually, the word refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns along with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing surrounding it that is generally called a casting is also referred to as an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Therefore, even transverse pairs of wheels inside an independent suspension are frequently referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an essential component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle works in order 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 particular system the axles should also be able to support the weight of the motor vehicle together with whatever load. In a non-driving axle, like the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this situation serves only as a steering part and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are other types of suspension systems wherein the axles function only 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 nearly all brand new sports utility vehicles, on the front of many light trucks and on nearly all brand new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It could be connected to the vehicle body or frame or also 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 motor vehicle weight.

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