Steer Axles for Forklifts

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

With cars and trucks, the term axle in some references is utilized casually. The word normally means 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' or an 'axle shaft'. It is also true that the housing surrounding it that is generally referred to as a casting is otherwise referred to as an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition 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 in an independent suspension are frequently referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an integral component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle works so as 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 likewise be able to bear the weight of the vehicle along with whichever load. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in various two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this situation works only as a steering part and as suspension. Numerous front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

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

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