

Steer Axle for Forklifts

Forklift Steer Axle - The classification of an axle is a central shaft meant for rotating a gear or a wheel. Where wheeled motor vehicles are concerned, the axle itself could be attached to the wheels and revolve with them. In this particular case, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle can be attached to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn turn all-around the axle. In this particular situation, a bearing or bushing is located inside the hole inside the wheel to enable the gear or wheel to turn all-around the axle.

Whenever referring to trucks and cars, several 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 rotates together with the wheel. It is frequently bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle' or an 'axle shaft'. It is equally true that the housing around it that is generally referred to as a casting is otherwise referred to as an 'axle' or occasionally an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the word 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 often referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an integral part in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle works 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 must likewise be able to support the weight of the vehicle plus whatever cargo. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this particular condition serves only as a steering part and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

The axle serves just to transmit driving torque to the wheels in several types of suspension systems. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is part of the operating of the suspension system seen in the independent suspensions of newer SUVs and on the front of numerous brand new cars and light trucks. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have fixed axle housing tubes. It can be fixed to the vehicle frame or body 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 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 classification, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their kind of mechanical connection to one another.