

## Steer Axle for Forklifts

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which revolves a gear or a wheel. The axle on wheeled motor vehicles could be fixed to the wheels and rotated along with them. In this particular instance, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle may be fixed to its surroundings and the wheels may in turn revolve around the axle. In this situation, a bushing or bearing is situated inside the hole inside the wheel to enable the gear or wheel to turn all-around the axle.

With trucks and cars, the word axle in several references is utilized casually. The term generally means 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 known as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is likewise true that the housing surrounding it that is generally called a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the term means 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 generally known as 'an axle.'

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an important part. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles serve so as to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles also maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this system the axles must even be able to bear 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 trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this situation serves only as a steering part and as suspension. Numerous front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are different types of suspension systems where the axles work only to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is usually found in the independent suspension found in nearly all new sports utility vehicles, on the front of many light trucks and on most new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It could be attached to the vehicle frame or body 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.

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