Forklift Steer Axle

Steer Axles for Forklift - The description of an axle is a central shaft intended for revolving a wheel or a gear. Where wheeled vehicles are concerned, the axle itself could be fixed to the wheels and revolve together with them. In this 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 could in turn rotate around the axle. In this particular instance, a bearing or bushing is located in the hole within the wheel to enable the gear or wheel to rotate all-around the axle.

With cars and trucks, 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 rotates together with the wheel. It is usually 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 which is normally referred to as a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the word means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are attached to one another or they are not. Therefore, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are frequently called 'an axle.'

The axles are an essential part in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle serves to be able 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 must also be able to bear the weight of the vehicle along with any cargo. In a non-driving axle, like for example 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 situation serves only as a steering component and as suspension. Several front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are various types of suspension systems wherein the axles function 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 often seen in the independent suspension seen in nearly all new sports utility vehicles, on the front of various light trucks and on the majority of brand new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have fixed axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the motor 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.

Last of all, with regards to a motor 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.