Steer Axle for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft that turns a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled vehicles may be connected to the wheels and revolved with them. In this instance, bushings or bearings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle can be connected to its surroundings and the wheels may in turn revolve all-around the axle. In this situation, a bushing or bearing is located inside the hole inside the wheel to be able to enable the wheel or gear to turn all-around the axle.

With trucks and cars, the word axle in several references is utilized casually. The term normally refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates along with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing surrounding it that is normally referred to as a casting is likewise called an 'axle' or at times 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. Therefore, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are often referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an essential component in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle serves 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 vehicle body. In this system the axles must also be able to support the weight of the motor vehicle together with whichever load. In a non-driving axle, like for example 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 particular condition serves just as a steering part and as suspension. Several front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are other kinds of suspension systems where 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 found in the independent suspension found in nearly all new SUV's, on the front of many light trucks and on the majority of new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It could be connected to the motor vehicle frame or body or likewise can be integral in a transaxle. The axle shafts then transmit driving torque to the wheels. The shafts in an independent suspension system are like a full floating axle system as in they do not support the vehicle weight.

Last but not least, in reference to a vehicle, 'axle,' has a more vague definition. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection type to one another and the vehicle frame or body.