Forklift Steer Axles

Forklift Steer Axle - The definition of an axle is a central shaft intended for rotating a gear or a wheel. Where wheeled vehicles are concerned, the axle itself could be connected to the wheels and rotate along with them. In this situation, bushings or bearings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle may be connected to its surroundings and the wheels may in turn rotate around the axle. In this situation, a bearing or bushing is placed in the hole inside the wheel to enable the gear or wheel to rotate around the axle.

With cars and trucks, the term axle in some references is utilized casually. The term usually means shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself revolves 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 that is usually called a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the word means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are connected to one another or they are not. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels inside an independent suspension are generally referred to as 'an axle.'

In a wheeled motor 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 even maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this particular system the axles must also be able to support the weight of the vehicle plus whichever load. In a non-driving axle, as in the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this condition 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 just to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is normally found in the independent suspension found in most brand new sports utility vehicles, on the front of numerous light trucks and on the majority of new cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It could be connected to the motor vehicle body or frame or even could 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 vehicle axle has a more ambiguous classification, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their type of mechanical connection to one another.