

Steer Axles for Forklift

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

If referring to trucks and cars, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Normally, the word means the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates with the wheel. It is frequently bolted in fixed relation to it and known 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 referred to as an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense 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 generally referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an integral part in a wheeled vehicle. The axle serves in order 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 system the axles must likewise be able to support 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 condition serves only as a steering component and as suspension. Several front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works only 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 functioning of the suspension system found in the independent suspensions of newer SUVs and on the front of several brand new cars and light trucks. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It could 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 like a full floating axle system as in they do not support the motor vehicle weight.

The vehicle axle has a more vague description, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their type of mechanical connection to one another.