

Steer Axles for Forklifts

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

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

The axles are an essential part in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle works 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 motor vehicle body. In this system the axles must even be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle plus whatever load. In a non-driving axle, like 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 situation serves just as a steering part and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works just to transmit driving torque to the wheels in some types of suspension systems. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is part of the operating of the suspension system seen in the independent suspensions of newer sports utility vehicles and on the front of numerous brand new light trucks and cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It can be attached to the 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 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 kind of mechanical connection to one another.