

## Steer Axle for Forklifts

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

Whenever referring to trucks and cars, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Generally, the word means the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself revolves with the wheel. It is usually 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 generally called a casting is likewise referred to as an 'axle' or sometimes an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the term means 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.'

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an integral part. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles serve in order 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 system the axles must even be able to bear the weight of the vehicle plus any load. 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 particular situation serves only as a steering part and as suspension. Various front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are different types of suspension systems wherein the axles operate just to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is often seen in the independent suspension found in nearly all brand new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several light trucks and on the majority of new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It could be fixed to the 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.

Lastly, in reference to a motor vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous classification. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection kind to one another and the motor vehicle body or frame.