

## Steer Axle for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axles - Axles are defined by a central shaft that revolves a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled motor vehicles could be attached to the wheels and rotated with them. In this particular case, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle may be connected to its surroundings and the wheels can in turn turn all-around the axle. In this particular case, a bearing or bushing is positioned within the hole within the wheel to enable the wheel or gear to revolve all-around the axle.

If referring to cars and trucks, several references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Generally, the word refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns along with the wheel. It is usually bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing around it that is usually referred to as a casting is also called an 'axle' or occasionally 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 in an independent suspension are often referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an important part in a wheeled vehicle. The axle works to be able 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 particular system the axles should likewise be able to bear the weight of the vehicle plus whichever 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 particular situation serves only as a steering component and as suspension. A lot of front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are different types of suspension systems where the axles function 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 the majority of brand new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several light trucks and on most brand new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have connected axle housing tubes. It could be fixed to the motor vehicle frame or body or likewise 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 motor vehicle axle has a more vague definition, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their type of mechanical connection to one another.