Forklift Steer Axles

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

If referring to trucks and cars, some references to the word axle co-occur in casual usage. Usually, the word refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates together with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and known as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is likewise true that the housing surrounding it which is generally called a casting is likewise 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. Hence, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are frequently referred to as 'an axle.'

The axles are an important component 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 system the axles should also be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle together with whichever cargo. In a non-driving axle, like the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light vans and trucks and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this particular situation works just as a steering component and as suspension. Several front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

There are different types of suspension systems where the axles serve 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 seen in the independent suspension seen in most new sports utility vehicles, on the front of several light trucks and on most new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It can be fixed to the vehicle body or frame or also 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.

Last but not least, with regards to a vehicle, 'axle,' has a more ambiguous description. It means parallel wheels on opposing sides of the vehicle, regardless of their mechanical connection type to one another and the vehicle body or frame.