

## Steer Axle for Forklifts

Forklift Steer Axle - Axles are defined by a central shaft which rotates a wheel or a gear. The axle on wheeled motor vehicles can be attached to the wheels and turned with them. In this case, 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 can in turn rotate all-around the axle. In this particular situation, a bushing or bearing is placed in the hole within the wheel to be able to allow 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. Normally, the term means the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns along with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and referred to as an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing around it that is normally called a casting is likewise known as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader sense of the term refers to 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 essential part in a wheeled motor vehicle. The axle works 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 particular system the axles must also be able to bear the weight of the motor vehicle plus any load. In a non-driving axle, like for example the front beam axle in several two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there will be no shaft. The axle in this particular situation serves just as a steering part and as suspension. Various front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

The axle serves only to transmit driving torque to the wheels in various types of suspension systems. The angle and position of the wheel hubs is part of the functioning of the suspension system seen in the independent suspensions of newer SUVs and on the front of several new cars and light trucks. These systems still have a differential but it does not have attached axle housing tubes. It can be connected to the vehicle frame or body or even 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 ambiguous definition, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their kind of mechanical connection to one another.