

## Steer Axles for Forklift

Forklift Steer Axle - The classification of an axle is a central shaft meant for revolving a wheel or a gear. Where wheeled vehicles are concerned, the axle itself may be connected to the wheels and turn with them. In this instance, bushings or bearings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. On the other hand, the axle may be attached to its surroundings and the wheels could in turn turn around the axle. In this situation, a bearing or bushing is located inside the hole in the wheel to allow the wheel or gear to rotate all-around the axle.

With cars and trucks, the term axle in several references is used casually. The word generally means shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself rotates 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 normally referred to as a casting is likewise known as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term 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.'

In a wheeled motor vehicle, axles are an important part. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles serve to be able to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles likewise maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this system the axles must also be able to support the weight of the motor vehicle plus whatever cargo. In a non-driving axle, like for example 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 just as a steering part and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars have a solid rear beam axle.

The axle works only to transmit driving torque to the wheels in some kinds 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 sports utility vehicles and on the front of several brand new light trucks and cars. These systems still have a differential but it does not have fixed axle housing tubes. It could be connected to the vehicle body or frame or also 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 vehicle weight.

The motor 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.