

Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetors - Blending the fuel and air together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The machine consists of a barrel or an open pipe referred to as a "Penguin" in which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens once more. This system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Beneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is likewise called the throttle valve. It functions to regulate the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the amount of air/fuel mixture the system will deliver, which in turn controls both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a revolving disc which can be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it can absolutely stop the air flow.

This throttle is usually attached by way of a mechanical linkage of rods and joints and at times even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or equivalent control on other types of devices. Small holes are situated at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at other parts where the pressure would be lessened when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are accountable for adjusting the flow of fuel.