Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - Mixing the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The machine consists of a barrel or an open pipe referred to as a "Pengina" wherein air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens over again. This particular system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is also called the throttle valve. It works in order to control the air flow through the carburetor throat and regulates the amount of air/fuel combination the system would deliver, which in turn controls both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air in order to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it can totally stop the air flow.

Usually attached to the throttle by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods (every so often a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or piece of material handling equipment. There are small holes located on the narrow part of the Venturi and at some parts where the pressure will be lowered when running full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Precisely calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are accountable for adjusting the flow of fuel.