Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - Mixing the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The equipment consists of a barrel or an open pipe called a "Pengina" in which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens once more. This format is known as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is also referred to as the throttle valve. It functions in order to regulate the air flow through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel mixture the system would deliver, which in turn controls both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that can be turned end-on to the airflow to be able to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it could totally stop the flow of air.

Generally connected to the throttle by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods (occasionally a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or piece of material handling machine. There are small holes positioned on the narrow part of the Venturi and at some places where the pressure will be lessened when running full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is released into the air stream. Precisely calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.