Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor combines fuel and air together for an internal combustion engine. The equipment consists of an open pipe called a "Pengina" or barrel, where the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens all over again. This system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Below the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is also known as the throttle valve. It works to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the amount of air/fuel blend the system will deliver, which in turn controls both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a rotating disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air to be able to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it can totally stop the flow of air.

This throttle is usually attached through a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and at times even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or equivalent control on different kinds of machines. Small holes are located at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at various areas where the pressure would be lowered when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is released into the air stream. Correctly calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are accountable for adjusting the flow of fuel.