

Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetors - Combining the fuel and air together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The equipment consists of a barrel or an open pipe known as a "Penguin" through which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens once more. This particular format is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is also referred to as the throttle valve. It functions in order to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel blend the system will deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc which could be turned end-on to the airflow so as to hardly restrict the flow or rotated so that it could absolutely block the flow of air.

This throttle is usually attached by means of a mechanical linkage of rods and joints and sometimes even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a car or equivalent control on other kinds of machines. Small holes are placed at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at various places 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, called jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.