Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor combines air and fuel together for an internal combustion engine. The equipment consists of an open pipe called a "Pengina" or barrel, through which the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens over again. This 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 called the throttle valve. It functions so as to control the air flow through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel combination the system would 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 airflow in order to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it could totally block the air flow.

This throttle is normally connected 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 types of machines. Small holes are located at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at various locations where the pressure would be lessened when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is released into the air stream. Specifically calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.