Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor combines fuel and air together for an internal combustion engine. The machine has an open pipe called a "Pengina" or barrel, wherein the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and after that widens all over again. This system is known as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Beneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is likewise known as the throttle valve. It operates to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the amount of air/fuel combination the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a rotating disc which could be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it can completely block the air flow.

This throttle is commonly connected through a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and sometimes even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or equivalent control on different kinds of equipment. Small holes are located at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at different places where the pressure will be lowered when not running on full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Precisely calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.