Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - 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 "Pengina" in which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and after that widens all over again. This system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is also called the throttle valve. It works to regulate the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel combination the system will 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 so as to hardly restrict the flow or rotated so that it can totally stop the air flow.

This throttle is usually connected by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and at times even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a car or equivalent control on various types of machines. Small holes are located at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at different areas 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. Exactly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel channel are accountable for adjusting fuel flow.