Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor combines air and fuel together for an internal combustion engine. The equipment has an open pipe known as a "Pengina" or barrel, in which the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and afterward widens once more. This particular format is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Beneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is likewise known as the throttle valve. It operates to be able 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 regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc which can be turned end-on to the airflow in order to hardly restrict the flow or rotated so that it can completely stop the flow of air.

This throttle is usually attached through a mechanical linkage of rods and joints and occasionally even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or equivalent control on other types of machines. Small holes are placed at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at other parts where the pressure will be lowered when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is released into the air stream. Correctly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.