Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor blends air and fuel together for an internal combustion engine. The machine consists of an open pipe called a "Pengina" or barrel, where the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens over again. This system is called a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Beneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is otherwise referred to as the throttle valve. It functions in order to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the quantity of air/fuel mixture the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. 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 completely block the flow of air.

This throttle is usually attached by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and at times even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle or equivalent control on other types of devices. Small holes are situated at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at various parts where the pressure would be lowered when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is released into the air stream. Specifically calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel path are accountable for adjusting fuel flow.