Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - Mixing the fuel and air together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The machine consists of a barrel or an open pipe referred to as a "Pengina" through which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and after that widens all over again. This particular format is called 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 operates to regulate the air flow through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel blend the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air in order to hardly restrict the flow or rotated so that it can absolutely stop the flow of air.

Usually attached to the throttle by way of a mechanical linkage of rods and joints (occasionally a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle or piece of material handling device. There are small holes placed on the narrow part of the Venturi and at several areas where the pressure will be lowered when running full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is released into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.