Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor mixes air and fuel together for an internal combustion engine. The device consists of 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 part and after that widens all over again. This particular system is known as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Underneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is also called the throttle valve. It functions so as to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel mixture the system will deliver, which in turn regulates both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that can be turned end-on to the airflow in order to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it can completely stop the air flow.

Generally attached to the throttle by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods (occasionally a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle or piece of material handling machine. There are small holes positioned on the narrow section of the Venturi and at some places where the pressure will be lessened when running full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are accountable for adjusting fuel flow.