Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - Combining the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The equipment consists of a barrel or an open pipe known as a "Pengina" where air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens once more. This system is called a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Below the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is also known as the throttle valve. It operates to control the air flow 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 flow of air so as to hardly limit the flow or rotated so that it could completely stop the air flow.

This throttle is normally attached by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and occasionally even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a car or equivalent control on other types of devices. Small holes are located at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at other areas where the pressure would be lessened when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Correctly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.