

Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - Combining the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The device consists of a barrel or an open pipe known as a "Venturi" in which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and after that widens over again. This system is called a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Underneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is also known as the throttle valve. It works so as to regulate the air flow through the carburetor throat and regulates the amount 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 could be turned end-on to the airflow in order to hardly limit the flow or rotated so that it can totally block the air flow.

This throttle is usually connected by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and occasionally even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or equivalent control on other kinds of machines. Small holes are positioned at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at various 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, known as jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.