## Forklift Steer Axles

Forklift Steer Axle - The description of an axle is a central shaft meant for revolving a gear or a wheel. Where wheeled motor vehicles are concerned, the axle itself could be fixed to the wheels and rotate with them. In this particular situation, bearings or bushings are provided at the mounting points where the axle is supported. Conversely, the axle could be attached to its surroundings and the wheels may in turn revolve all-around the axle. In this case, a bearing or bushing is positioned within the hole inside the wheel to be able to enable the gear or wheel to revolve all-around the axle.

With cars and trucks, the term axle in some references is utilized casually. The word generally refers to the shaft itself, a transverse pair of wheels or its housing. The shaft itself turns together with the wheel. It is normally bolted in fixed relation to it and called an 'axle shaft' or an 'axle.' It is equally true that the housing surrounding it which is normally referred to as a casting is otherwise known as an 'axle' or at times an 'axle housing.' An even broader definition of the term means every transverse pair of wheels, whether they are attached to one another or they are not. Therefore, even transverse pairs of wheels in an independent suspension are often known as 'an axle.'

In a wheeled vehicle, axles are an essential part. With a live-axle suspension system, the axles serve to be able to transmit driving torque to the wheel. The axles even maintain the position of the wheels relative to one another and to the vehicle body. In this system the axles should also be able to support the weight of the motor vehicle plus any load. In a non-driving axle, like for instance the front beam axle in some two-wheel drive light trucks and vans and in heavy-duty trucks, there would be no shaft. The axle in this particular situation serves just as a steering component and as suspension. Many front wheel drive cars consist of a solid rear beam axle.

There are other types of suspension systems wherein the axles operate only to transmit driving torque to the wheels. The position and angle of the wheel hubs is a function of the suspension system. This is usually seen in the independent suspension found in most new SUV's, on the front of several light trucks and on the majority of new cars. These systems still consist of a differential but it does not have fixed axle housing tubes. It could be connected to the vehicle body or frame or likewise can be integral in a transaxle. The axle shafts then transmit driving torque to the wheels. The shafts in an independent suspension system are similar to a full floating axle system as in they do not support the vehicle weight.

The motor vehicle axle has a more vague description, meaning that the parallel wheels on opposing sides of the motor vehicle, regardless of their type of mechanical connection to one another.