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 "Pengina" in which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens all over again. This 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 likewise called the throttle valve. It operates in order to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the quantity of air/fuel blend the system will deliver, which in turn controls both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a rotating disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to hardly limit the flow or rotated so that it can completely block the flow of air.

Generally connected to the throttle by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods (every so often a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle or piece of material handling equipment. There are small holes located on the narrow section of the Venturi and at various places where the pressure will be lowered when running full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Precisely calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.