Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetors - Combining the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The device has 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 afterward widens once more. This particular format is known as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Underneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is also called the throttle valve. It functions so as to regulate the air flow through the carburetor throat and controls the amount of air/fuel mixture the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a rotating disc which could be turned end-on to the airflow so as to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it could absolutely block the air flow.

Normally attached to the throttle through a mechanical linkage of rods and joints (every so often a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or piece of material handling device. There are small holes located on the narrow section of the Venturi and at several areas where the pressure would be lowered when running full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is released into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are accountable for adjusting fuel flow.