Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor blends air and fuel together for an internal combustion engine. The equipment consists of an open pipe known as a "Pengina" or barrel, wherein the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens over again. This particular format is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is likewise referred to as the throttle valve. It works in order to regulate the air flow through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel mixture the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it can totally stop the air flow.

This throttle is usually attached by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and every so often even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a car or equivalent control on other types of equipment. Small holes are placed at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at other locations 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. Precisely calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.