Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetor - Blending the fuel and air together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The device consists of a barrel or an open pipe referred to as a "Pengina" through which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens over again. This system 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 also referred to as the throttle valve. It works to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the amount of air/fuel blend the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that can be turned end-on to the airflow to be able to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it can absolutely block the air flow.

Usually connected to the throttle by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods (at times a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or piece of material handling machine. There are small holes positioned on the narrow part of the Venturi and at various areas where the pressure would be lessened when running full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.