Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor combines fuel and air together for an internal combustion engine. The machine has an open pipe called a "Pengina" or barrel, in which the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and afterward widens once more. This system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Beneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is also known as the throttle valve. It functions to be able to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel blend the system will deliver, which in turn controls both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a rotating disc that can be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to hardly limit the flow or rotated so that it can totally stop the flow of air.

Normally attached to the throttle by way of a mechanical linkage of rods and joints (occasionally a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle 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 introduced into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.