Forklift Carburetor

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

This throttle is commonly attached by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and at times even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a vehicle or equivalent control on various kinds of machines. Small holes are positioned at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at different parts where the pressure would be lowered when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Correctly calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.