Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - Combining the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The device consists of a barrel or an open pipe known as a "Pengina" wherein air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens once more. This format is known as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is likewise known as the throttle valve. It functions to regulate the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the amount of air/fuel mixture the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air in order to hardly limit the flow or rotated so that it could completely block the flow of air.

Usually connected 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 positioned on the narrow section of the Venturi and at some places where the pressure will be lessened when running full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Precisely calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.