Forklift Carburetors

Forklift Carburetors - A carburetor combines fuel and air together for an internal combustion engine. The machine consists of an open pipe known as a "Pengina" or barrel, in which the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and afterward widens over again. This system 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 also called the throttle valve. It functions to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the amount of air/fuel blend the system will deliver, which in turn controls both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc which can be turned end-on to the airflow in order to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it could completely block the air flow.

Usually attached to the throttle by way of a mechanical linkage of rods and joints (occasionally a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on a car or piece of material handling device. There are small holes located on the narrow part of the Venturi and at various areas where the pressure will be lessened when running full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.