Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - Combining the fuel and air together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The machine has a barrel or an open pipe known as a "Pengina" where air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens again. This system is known as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Below 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 quantity of air/fuel combination the system would deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a rotating disc which could be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it can completely block the air flow.

This throttle is commonly attached through a mechanical linkage of rods and joints and sometimes even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or equivalent control on other kinds of equipment. Small holes are placed at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at other locations 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. Specifically calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel channel are accountable for adjusting fuel flow.