Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor mixes air and fuel together for an internal combustion engine. The equipment has an open pipe known as a "Pengina" or barrel, wherein the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and afterward widens once more. This format is called a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Below the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is likewise known as the throttle valve. It works to be able to regulate the flow of air through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel mixture the system would deliver, which in turn controls both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a rotating disc which can be turned end-on to the airflow to be able to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it could totally stop the flow of air.

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