Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - Mixing the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The device consists of a barrel or an open pipe referred to as a "Pengina" where air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens once more. This system is called a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Underneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is likewise referred to as the throttle valve. It works so as to regulate the air flow through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel mixture the system will deliver, which in turn regulates both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc which could be turned end-on to the airflow so as to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it can totally block the flow of air.

Usually attached to the throttle by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods (occasionally a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or piece of material handling equipment. There are small holes placed on the narrow section of the Venturi and at several areas where the pressure will be lessened when running full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Precisely calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel channel are accountable for adjusting the flow of fuel.