Forklift Carburetors

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 called a "Pengina" wherein air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and after that widens again. This system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is otherwise called the throttle valve. It functions in order to control the air flow through the carburetor throat and controls the quantity of air/fuel mixture the system will deliver, which in turn controls both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a revolving disc which can be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it can completely stop the flow of air.

Normally connected to the throttle by way of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods (at times a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or piece of material handling equipment. There are small holes positioned on the narrow part of the Venturi and at several areas where the pressure will be lowered 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.