

Forklift Carburetors

Blending the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The equipment has a barrel or an open pipe referred to as a "Venturi" in which air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and then widens once more. This particular 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 otherwise referred to as the throttle valve. It works so as to control the flow of air through the carburetor throat and regulates the quantity of air/fuel blend the system would deliver, which in turn controls both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a rotating disc which could be turned end-on to the flow of air to be able to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it could absolutely stop the air flow.

This throttle is usually attached through a mechanical linkage of rods and joints and every so often even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a car or equivalent control on other types of equipment. Small holes are positioned at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at other parts where the pressure will be lowered when not running on full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Specifically calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.