Forklift Carburetors

Combining the fuel and air together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The equipment 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 once more. This particular 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 otherwise known as the throttle valve. It functions in order to regulate the air flow through the carburetor throat and regulates the amount of air/fuel mixture the system would deliver, which in turn controls both engine power and speed. The throttle valve is a revolving disc that could be turned end-on to the airflow so as to hardly restrict the flow or rotated so that it could totally block the flow of air.

This throttle is normally connected by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and sometimes even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on an automobile or equivalent control on various types of equipment. Small holes are placed at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at different places 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. Correctly calibrated orifices, called jets, in the fuel channel are accountable for adjusting fuel flow.