Forklift Carburetor

Forklift Carburetor - A carburetor blends fuel and air together for an internal combustion engine. The device consists of an open pipe known as a "Pengina" or barrel, in which the air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens again. This particular format is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Under the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is also known as the throttle valve. It operates 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 speed and power. The throttle valve is a rotating disc that can be turned end-on to the flow of air to be able to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it could absolutely block the air flow.

This throttle is commonly attached through a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and sometimes even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a car or equivalent control on other types of devices. Small holes are positioned at the narrowest part of the Venturi and at different locations where the pressure would be lessened when not running on full throttle. It is through these holes where fuel is introduced into the air stream. Exactly calibrated orifices, referred to as jets, in the fuel path are responsible for adjusting the flow of fuel.