

Forklift Carburetors

Blending the air and fuel together in an internal combustion engine is the carburetor. The machine consists of a barrel or an open pipe referred to as a "Penguin" wherein air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in part and afterward widens over again. This system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest part. Beneath the Venturi is a butterfly valve, which is likewise called the throttle valve. It operates 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 power and speed. The throttle valve is a rotating disc that can be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to barely restrict the flow or rotated so that it could absolutely block the air flow.

This throttle is usually connected by means of a mechanical linkage of joints and rods and at times even by pneumatic link to the accelerator pedal on a car or equivalent control on other types of machines. Small holes are situated at the narrowest section of the Venturi and at other places where the pressure would be lessened when not running on full throttle. It is through these openings where fuel is released into the air stream. Specifically calibrated orifices, known as jets, in the fuel channel are responsible for adjusting fuel flow.