

Forklift Carburetors

Combining 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 "Penguin" wherein air passes into the inlet manifold of the engine. The pipe narrows in section and then widens all over again. This system is referred to as a "Venturi," it causes the airflow to increase speed in the narrowest section. Below the Venturi is a butterfly valve, that is also called the throttle valve. It operates 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 regulates both engine speed and power. The throttle valve is a rotating disc that could be turned end-on to the flow of air so as to barely limit the flow or rotated so that it can totally block the air flow.

Normally connected to the throttle through a mechanical linkage of rods and joints (sometimes a pneumatic link) to the accelerator pedal on a car or piece of material handling device. There are small holes located on the narrow part of the Venturi and at various areas where the pressure will be lowered when running full throttle. It is through these holes 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.