

Front axle and Steering System

Front axle

* Front axle is designed to transmit the weight of the automobile from the spring to the front wheels, turning right or left as required.

* To prevent interference due to front engine location and for providing greater stability and safety at high speed by lowering the center of gravity of the road vehicle, the entire center portion of the axle is dropped.

* Front axle includes the axle beam, stub axle with brake assemblies, track rod and stub axle arms.

* Front axle can be live axles and dead axle. A live front axle contains the differential mechanism through which the engine power flows ~~towards~~ towards the front wheel.



* The front axle are generally dead axles, which does not transmit power.

* The front wheel hub is rotate on anti friction bearing of tapered-roller type on the steering spindles, which are an integral part of steering knuckle.

* To permit the wheels to be turned by the steering gear, the steering spindle and steering knuckle assemblies are hinged on the end of axles.

* The pin that forms the pivot of this hinge is known as king pin or steering knuckle pin.

* Generally dead front axles are three types.

- Elliot type front axle
- Reverse Elliot type front axle
- Lemoine type front axle.



→ As compared to dead front axle, a totally different type of swivelling mechanism is used on live front axle.

* To connect the wheel hub axles with driving axle shafts, constant velocity joints are used for the vehicles fitted with the front live axles.

→ Droop, Rzeppa or Bendix constant velocity or universal joints are normally used.