

## Forklift Engine

Forklift Engine - An engine, otherwise known as a motor, is a tool which transforms energy into useful mechanical motion. Motors that transform heat energy into motion are referred to as engines. Engines come in various types such as internal and external combustion. An internal combustion engine usually burns a fuel with air and the resulting hot gases are used for generating power. Steam engines are an example of external combustion engines. They make use of heat to be able to generate motion making use of a separate working fluid.

The electrical motor takes electrical energy and generates mechanical motion through different electromagnetic fields. This is a common kind of motor. Various types of motors are driven by non-combustive chemical reactions, other kinds could utilize springs and be driven by elastic energy. Pneumatic motors function by compressed air. There are other designs depending on the application needed.

### Internal combustion engines or ICEs

Internal combustion happens when the combustion of the fuel combines along with an oxidizer in the combustion chamber. In the IC engine, higher temperatures would result in direct force to certain engine components such as the pistons, turbine blades or nozzles. This particular force generates useful mechanical energy by moving the component over a distance. Typically, an internal combustion engine has intermittent combustion as seen in the popular 2- and 4-stroke piston engines and the Wankel rotating motor. Most jet engines, gas turbines and rocket engines fall into a second class of internal combustion motors called continuous combustion, that happens on the same previous principal described.

Stirling external combustion engines or steam engines very much vary from internal combustion engines. The external combustion engine, where energy is to be delivered to a working fluid like hot water, liquid sodium, pressurized water or air that is heated in a boiler of some kind. The working fluid is not combined with, having or contaminated by burning products.

A variety of designs of ICEs have been created and placed on the market along with several weaknesses and strengths. If powered by an energy dense gas, the internal combustion engine provides an efficient power-to-weight ratio. Even if ICEs have succeeded in several stationary utilization, their actual strength lies in mobile utilization. Internal combustion engines control the power supply used for vehicles such as aircraft, cars, and boats. A few hand-held power equipments make use of either ICE or battery power devices.

### External combustion engines

In the external combustion engine is made up of a heat engine working utilizing a working fluid like for instance gas or steam that is heated through an external source. The combustion will happen via the engine wall or via a heat exchanger. The fluid expands and acts upon the engine mechanism which produces motion. After that, the fluid is cooled, and either compressed and used again or discarded, and cool fluid is pulled in.

The act of burning fuel along with an oxidizer to supply heat is called "combustion." External thermal engines may be of similar use and configuration but utilize a heat supply from sources such as geothermal, solar, nuclear or exothermic reactions not involving combustion.

Working fluid can be of whichever constitution, even though gas is the most common working fluid. Every now and then a single-phase liquid is occasionally utilized. In Organic Rankine Cycle or in the case of the steam engine, the working fluid varies phases between liquid and gas.