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## Management Principle

We pursue employee's happiness of both physically and psychologically and contribute to community through development of business.

## Company Policy

Our company is united to manufacture and sell products meeting customers' requests with all our heart.

## Company overview

Trade name	YUEI CASTER Co.,Ltd.
Establishment	October 1977
Capital	80 million yen
Representative director	Kota Ojima
Business outline	Design, production and sales of caster and relevant products
Associated companies	YUEI CASTER(SHANGHAI)CO.,LTD. OJIMA Co. Ltd.
Main customer	Canon KYOCERA KONNICA MINOLTA DAIHATSU MOTOR TOYOTA MOTOR Panasonic Hitachi Fuji XEROX MORI SEIKI ROHM

## Greetings from the Representative

**We are determined to make the best use of inventiveness to satisfy customers.**

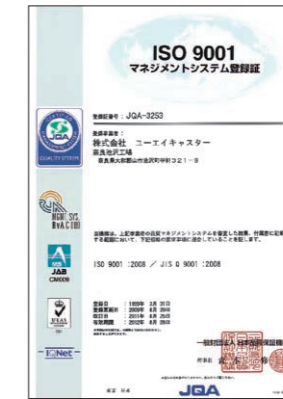
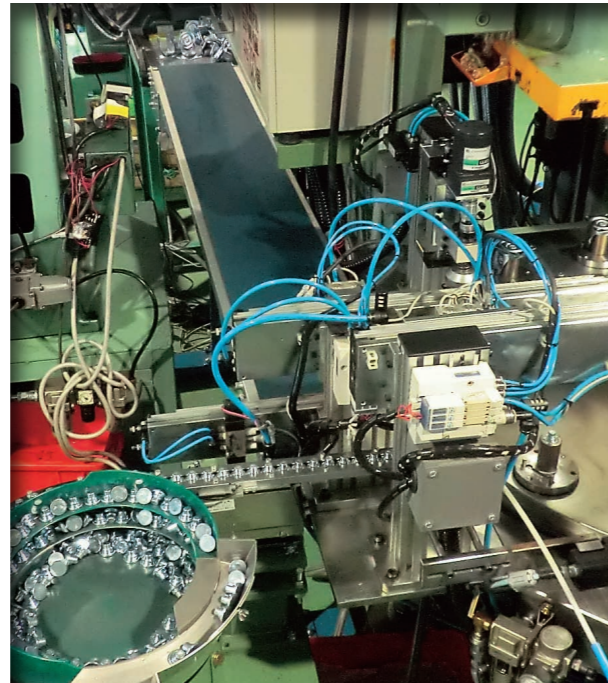
YUEI CASTER has been dedicated to produce casters since its establishment in 1977.

Although caster is an inconspicuous product, it is a necessary product. All staff have been trying hard to keep improving skills, make the best use of inventiveness and make creative jobs. We are determined to make customers happy and become an indispensable company by producing new products.

Representative director  
*Kota Ojima*



All staff are united to satisfy customers' requests.



## Sales department

### Proposal ability

Our manufacturing department, sales department and engineering department are united to propose products meeting specifications and applications provided by customers with a great deal of enthusiasm.

### Footwork

All sales offices in Japan cooperate and quickly deliver a caster meeting customers' requests.

### Quick response

We quickly respond to inquiries from customers so as not to make customers wait for the response regarding selection and delivery date of a caster.

## Manufacturing department

### High response capability with in-house production

We improve the rate of in-house production to meet customers' requests and make process production including mold making, part processing and assembly work.

### Establishment of production system

We have established the production system that can support detailed order, such as small lot size and quick delivery.

### Just-in-time system

We have built the just-in-system to receive and deliver products through carefully thought-out plan and production management based on co-operation with affiliated companies.

### Thorough 5S activities

We thoroughly carry out 5S (Seiri (Tidiness), Seiton (Orderliness), Seiso (Cleanliness), Seiketsu (Standardization), and Shitsuke (Discipline) in the plant for safety management.

## Development department

### Advanced product development

We develop and sell next-generation casters through original technique in order to meet customers' diverse and advanced requests.

### Challenging to new materials and new structures

We always obtain most-advanced information, adopt new materials, device new mechanisms, make improvements in order to keep providing high-quality casters.

### Thorough performance testing

We carry out thorough performance testing based on strict control criteria in order to provide reliable products to customers.

## Management department

### Healthy management

We build solid management foundation by making all staff participate in management in order to make customers do business with us comfortably.

### Building the quality assurance system

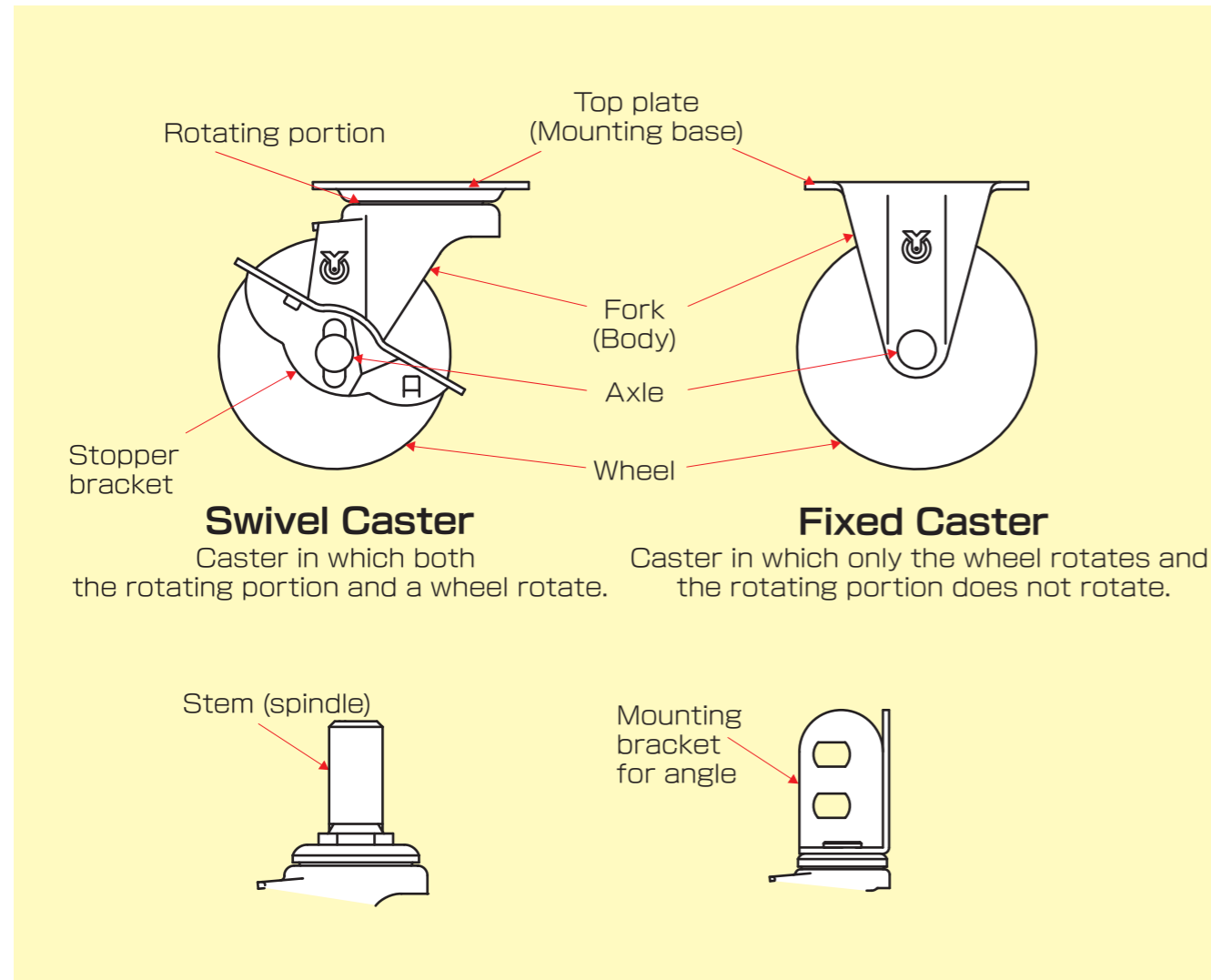
We are certified according to ISO9001 and ISO-14001, improve quality to provide high quality and eco-friendly products and carry out chemical substances management.

### Human resources development

We develop professionals of caster by enhancing the education system and develop spiritually rich people by self-realization through work.

## 1. Structure of Caster and Names of Parts

A caster is mounted to an object in order to carry or move the object easily.  
Mounting a caster to an object is easy and casters can be used for various purposes.



## 2. Types of Stoppers

- Single stopper: ... This is the stopper used for only locking rotation of a wheel.
- Spirally fixing type: This is the stopper used for only locking rotation of the revolving portion.
- Double stopper: ... This is the stopper used for locking rotation of a wheel and rotation of the revolving portion at the same time.

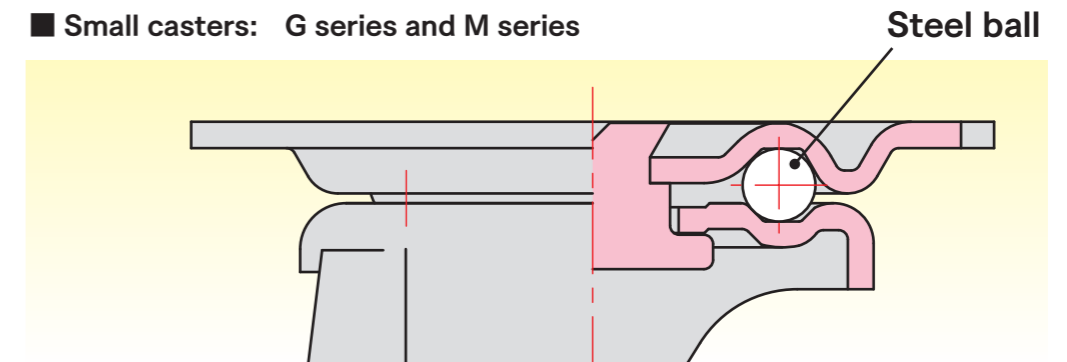
\* There is a type equipped with both single stopper and revolution fixing type.

## 3. Structure of the Revolving Portion

### Single thrust bearing type

\* Single bearing structure is used for giving priority to cost.

#### ■ Small casters: G series and M series

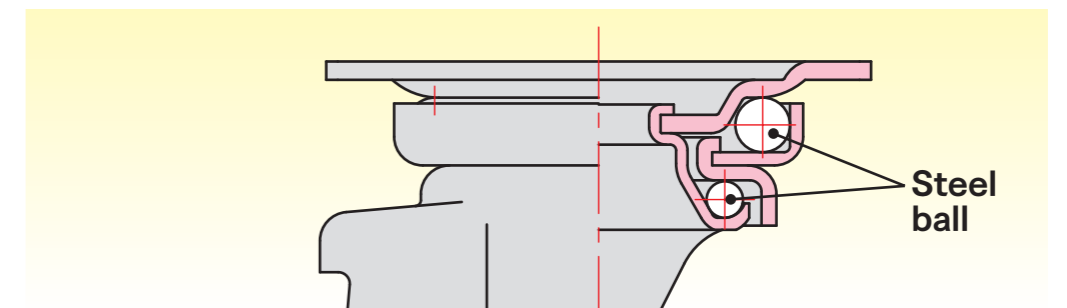


### Double thrust bearing type

\* Smooth rotation is realized by adopting the double bearing structure.

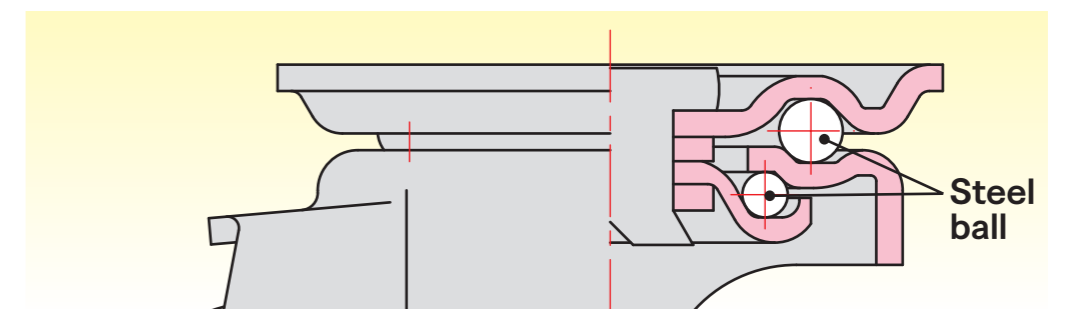
#### ■ Industrial casters

J series, J2 series and SUS-J2 series



#### ■ Small casters (double bearing)

SJ series, S series, E series, L series, SA series, H series, SUS-SJ series, SUS-S series, SUS-E series, SUS-H series

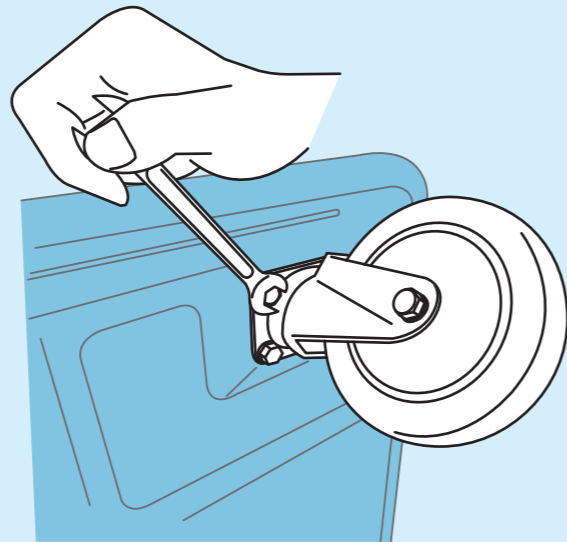
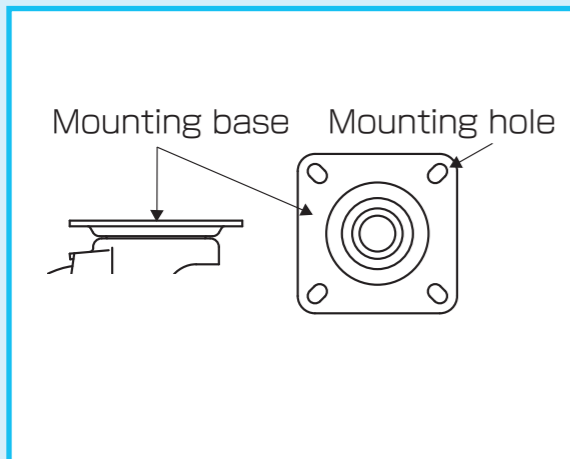




## 4. Types of Mounting Methods

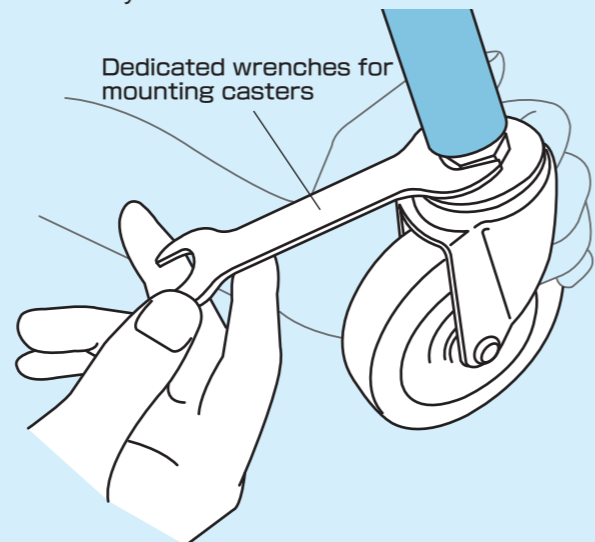
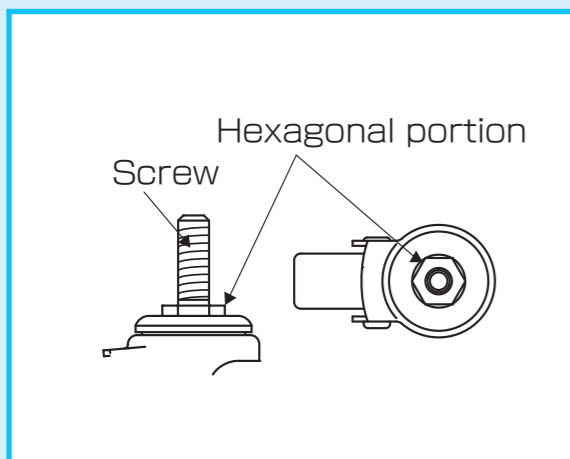
### Plate Type

Holes for mounting a caster are provided on the mounting base.  
Mount the caster using screws and bolts as illustrated in the figure.  
\* Please make sure to use all mounting holes.



### Screw-in Type

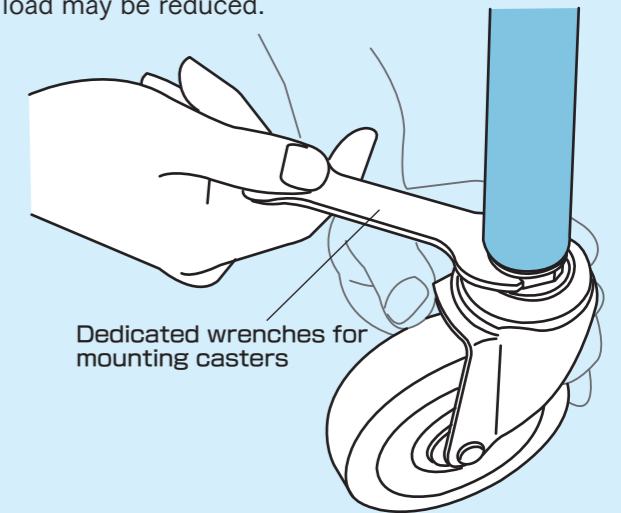
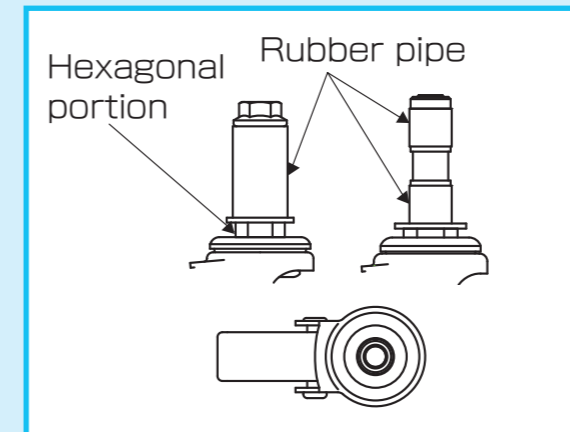
Since a thread is provided on the stem, mount a caster by screwing the caster on the stem.  
After lightly screwing a caster by hand, mount the caster by tightening the hexagonal part using a dedicated flat wrench as illustrated in the figure. At that time, drive screws firmly to the end.  
\* If screws are not screwed in to the end, allowable load may be reduced.



### Insertion Type (Rubber Pipe Type)

Since a rubber pipe is provided on the stem, a caster can be mounted by inserting it into a pipe, etc.  
After inserting the caster, tighten the hexagonal part using a flat wrench as illustrated in the figure and inflate the rubber pipe. At that time, insert the pipe firmly to the end.

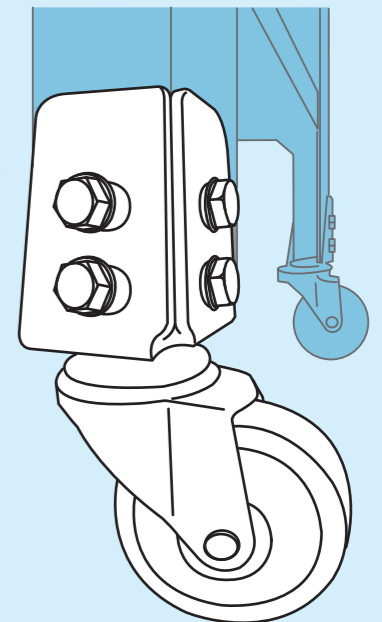
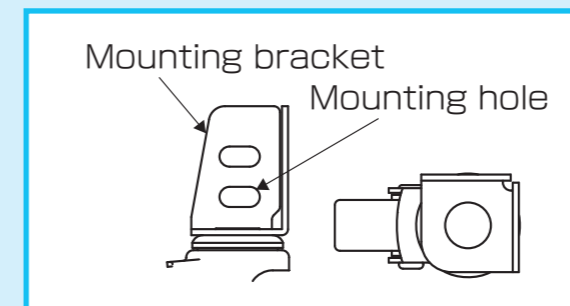
\* If the pipe is not inserted to the end, allowable load may be reduced.



### Angle Type

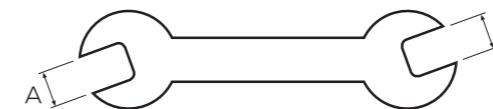
A caster can be easily mounted to the angle using screws and bolts.  
Make sure to firmly insert the angle to inside of the mounting bracket to make the bracket close contact with the angle. At last, fix the mounting holes and the holes on the angle, and then mount a caster using screws and bolts.

\* If the angle is not inserted to the end of the inside of the mounting bracket, allowable load may be reduced.



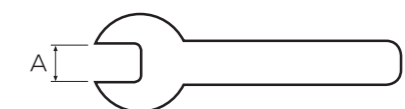
### Dedicated wrenches for mounting casters

Double open-end flat wrench



Product number	A(mm)	B(mm)
19 x 21 wrench	19	21
21 x 23 wrench	21	23

Single open-end flat wrench



Product number	A(mm)
14 flat wrench	14
17 flat wrench	17
30 flat wrench	30

## 5. Description of Various Wheels

Chart of general characteristics of materials used for wheels

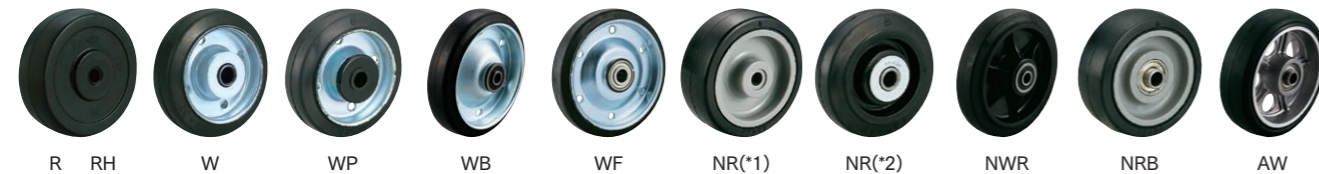
	Rubber	Nylon	Urethane	Elastomer	Phenol	MC nylon	Polycarbonate
Elasticity	◎	×	○	○	×	×	×
Compression set	○	◎	○	△	◎	◎	◎
Abrasion resistance	○	◎	◎	△	○	◎	◎
Weather resistance	△	◎	○	◎	◎	◎	◎
Oil resistance (machine oil)	×	◎	◎	×	◎	◎	◎
Resistance to gasoline	×	◎	◎	×	◎	◎	◎
Water resistance	◎	○	△	◎	○	○	○
Resistance to chemicals (weak acid, alkali)	○	◎	×	◎	◎	◎	(◎, ×)
Heat resistance (°C)	70	70	70	70	120	120	120
Low temperature resistance (°C)	-30	-20	-30	-30	-40	-40	-40

\* Only material is general characteristic. Since materials are affected by working conditions and environment of caster products, please use this list as guidelines for selecting and determining materials.  
 ◎ : Excellent ○ : Good  
 △ : Acceptable × : Not acceptable  
 \* For urethane, characteristics of thermoplastic urethane are described.

### Characteristics of wheels

## Rubber Wheels \* (including B) indicates wheels equipped with bearing.

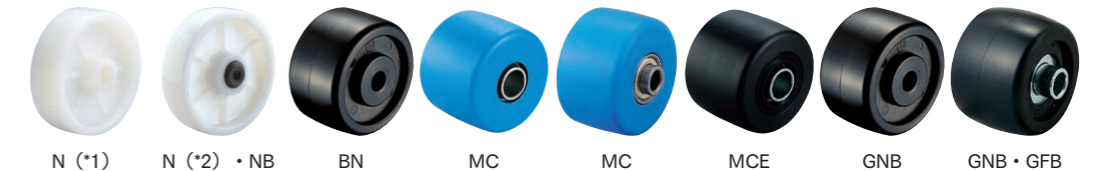
**Common characteristics**  
 Rubber wheels are widely used and provide elasticity and provide good traveling performance on uneven road surface. In addition, rubber wheels are cheaper than urethane wheels. A traveling mark is likely to be remained on floor surface while running and rubber wheels may be deformed if load is applied for extended period of time.



Wheel symbol	Wheel name	Features
R	Rubber wheels	This is a standard wheel in which rubber is integrated.
RH		
W	Rubber wheel with steel plate wheel assembly (including B)	This is a standard wheel in which the wheel assembly portion is made of steel plate. Since a commercial bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.
WP	Rubber wheel with steel plate wheel assembly	The wheel assembly portion is made of steel plate. By using a resin bush at the bearing portion, this wheel provides cost effectiveness even though traveling performance is degraded compared with normal bearings.
WB	Rubber wheel with steel plate wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of steel plate. Since a commercial bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good. Also, rattle between the body and a wheel is eliminated, rattling of a wheel while traveling is reduced.
WF	Rubber wheel with steel plate wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of steel plate. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is excellent and rotating sound is reduced.
NR (*1)	Rubber wheel with nylon wheel assembly	Since the wheel assembly portion is made of resin, this wheel is lighter than the wheel type in which rubber is integrated.
NR (*2) • NWR	Rubber wheel with nylon wheel assembly (including B)	Since the wheel assembly portion is made of resin, this wheel is lighter than the wheel type made of steel plate. Since a commercial bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.
NRB	Rubber wheel with nylon wheel assembly (including B)	Since the wheel assembly portion is made of resin, this wheel is lighter than the wheel type in which rubber is integrated. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.
AW	Rubber wheel with aluminum wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of aluminum die-casting and provides excellent durability. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.

## Nylon wheel \* (including B) indicates wheels equipped with bearing.

**Common characteristics**  
 This material keeps resistance to chemicals, such as weak acid and alkali. Wear caused by running is least likely to occur and deformation is least likely to occur even if load is applied for extended period of time. Since this material provides high rigidity, this material is weak to strong shock and running sound is large on uneven road surface.



Wheel symbol	Wheel name	Features
N(*1)	Nylon wheel	This is a general nylon wheel formed by resin integration molding.
N(*2)	Nylon wheel (including B)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.
NB	Nylon wheel (including B)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.
BN	Nylon wheel	This is a black nylon wheel formed by resin integration molding.
MC	MC nylon wheel	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. In comparison with nylon wheels, this wheel provides higher load resistance and higher shock resistance. Also, this wheel provides excellent resistance to higher heat and lower temperature. Double ball bearing (φ 50 only) • Since a needle bearing is used, rotation of wheel is less likely to be affected even if high load is applied.
	MC nylon wheel (including B)	
MCE	MC nylon wheel (conductivity)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. In comparison with nylon wheels, this wheel provides higher load resistance and higher shock resistance. Also, this wheel provides excellent resistance to higher heat and lower temperature. Double ball bearing (φ 50 only) • Since a needle bearing is used, rotation of wheel is less likely to be affected even if high load is applied. In comparison with standard wheels, this wheel is less electric conductive and absorption of dust and dirt caused by static electricity is prevented.
	MC nylon wheel (including B) (conductivity)	
GNB	Reinforced nylon wheel	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. In comparison with nylon wheels, this wheel provides higher shock resistance.
	Reinforced nylon wheel(including B)	
GFB	Reinforced nylon wheel (including B)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. In comparison with nylon wheels, this wheel provides higher load resistance and higher shock resistance. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of wheel is less likely to be degraded even if high load is applied.

## 5. Description of Various Wheels

### Urethane Wheels \* (including B) indicates wheels equipped with bearing.

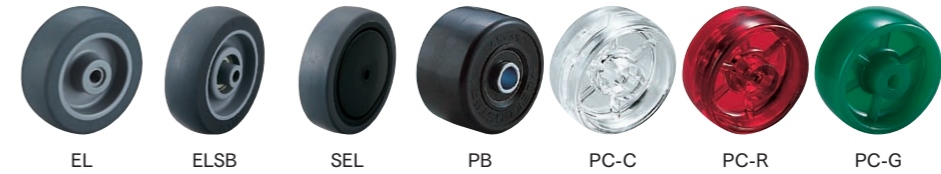


These wheels provide high load bearing and durability in which wear is less likely to occur while moving. Also, these wheels provide resistance to oil, such as gasoline and general machine oil. However, these wheels may deteriorate if these wheels are placed in water or humid environment for long period of time.



Wheel symbol	Wheel name	Features
UW	Urethane wheel with steel plate wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of steel plate. Since a commercial bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.
UWB	Urethane wheel with steel plate wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of steel plate. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good. Also, rattle between the body and a wheel is eliminated, rattling of a wheel during running is reduced.
UWF	Urethane wheel with steel plate wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of steel plate. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is excellent and rotating sound is reduced.
UR	Urethane wheel with nylon wheel assembly	The wheel portion is made of resin. This is a general urethane wheel in wheels having small wheel diameter.
UHF	Urethane wheel with nylon wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel portion is made of resin. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is excellent and rotating sound is reduced.
NU	Urethane wheel with nylon wheel assembly	The wheel portion is made of resin. This wheel is equipped with a wheel cover.
SUE	Urethane wheel with antistatic nylon wheel assembly (including B)	The wheel portion is made of resin. This wheel is equipped with a wheel cover. In comparison with standard wheels, this wheel is less electric conductive and absorption of dust and dirt caused by static electricity is prevented. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, traveling performance is improved and rotating sound is reduced.
GU	Urethane wheel with nylon wheel assembly (including B)	Since the wheel assembly portion is made of resin, this wheel is lighter than the wheel type made of steel plate. Since a commercial bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is good.

### Other Wheels \* (including B) indicates wheels equipped with bearing.

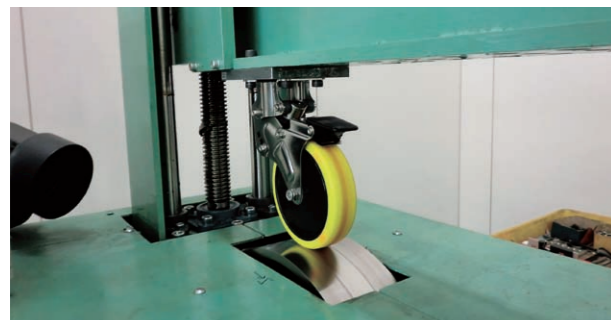


Wheel symbol	Wheel name	Features
EL	Elastomer wheel	The wheel assembly portion is made of resin; therefore this wheel is light. This wheel provides elasticity, which is equivalent to that of a rubber wheel, and provides excellent traveling performance even on uneven road surface. Also, traveling mark is less likely to remain on floor surface.
ELSB	Elastomer wheel (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of resin; therefore this wheel is light. This wheel provides elasticity, which is equivalent to that of a rubber wheel, and provides excellent traveling performance even on uneven road surface. Also, traveling mark is less likely to remain on floor surface. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is excellent and rotating sound is reduced.
SEL	Elastomer wheel (including B)	The wheel assembly portion is made of resin; therefore this wheel is light. This wheel provides elasticity, which is equivalent to that of a rubber wheel, and provides excellent traveling performance even on uneven road surface. Also, traveling mark is less likely to remain on floor surface. Since a deep-groove bearing is used, rotation of a wheel is excellent and rotating sound is reduced.
PB	Phenol wheel (including B)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. Since materials provide high rigidity, deformation is least likely to occur even if load is applied for extended period of time. This material keeps high resistance to chemicals, such as acid and alkali and provides excellent heat resistance. Double ball bearing (φ 50 only) • Since a needle bearing is used, rotation of wheel is less likely to be degraded.
PC-C	Polycarbonate wheel (transparent)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. This wheel provides excellent resistance to chemicals, corrosion resistance and wear resistance. This wheel is characterized by transparent appearance.
PC-R	Polycarbonate wheel (Red)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. This wheel provides excellent resistance to chemicals, corrosion resistance and wear resistance. This wheel is characterized by red semitransparent appearance.
PC-G	Polycarbonate wheel (Green)	This wheel is formed by resin integration molding. This wheel provides excellent resistance to chemicals, corrosion resistance and wear resistance. This wheel is characterized by green semitransparent appearance.



## 1. Introduction of Product Testing

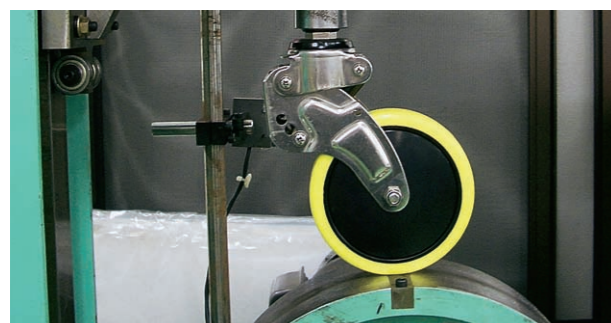
Lever type running performance testing machine



**Manufactured by us**

Running durability of a caster (mainly, wheel and revolving portion) is evaluated. This test is done by applying allowable load to a caster and make the caster run on a drum made of steel having projections at a fixed distance and at a regular speed.

Direct driven type running performance testing machine



**Manufactured by us**

Running durability of a caster (mainly, wheel and revolving portion) is evaluated. In addition, vertical vibration (vibration acceleration) of a stand when a caster climbs over a projection.

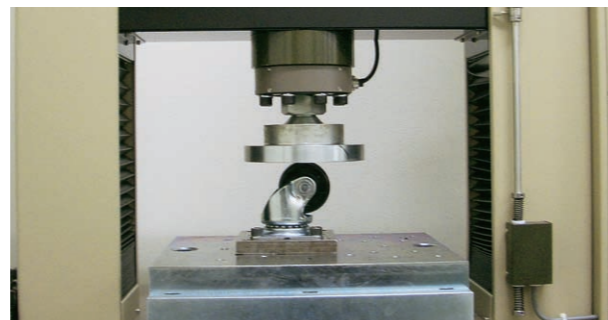
Drop hammer-type impact testing machine



**Manufactured by us**

This test is used for evaluation impact on a caster. This test is performed by continuing free fall of a weight from the predetermined height until an error occurs while measuring the overall height of a caster and deformation amount of a wheel.

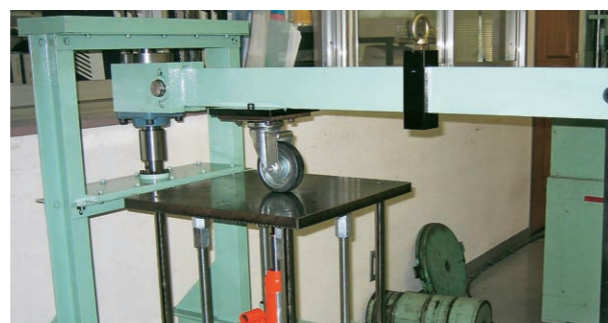
Universal tensile and compression stress testing machine



**Manufactured by IMADA SEISAKUSHO CO., LTD. SDW-9902-SH**

This test is measured by measuring strain amount when load is applied and measuring estimate data regarding withstanding load performance. There are two types of tests. One is the destruction test in which load is applied until the object is destructed and another is the static load test in which a pre-determined load is applied for a predetermined time period.

Turn starting force tester



**Manufactured by us**

This is the test used for evaluating revolving performance of a universal wheel. This test is done by placing a wheel at an angle of 90° to the traveling direction to measure startability at the traveling direction while load is applied.

Rotation performance testing machine



**Manufactured by us**

This test is used for evaluating rotation startability of a wheel. This test is performed by placing a caster on the testing surface and then gradually increasing weight using a pull cord, which is parallel to the testing surface, and a pulley. Then, startability of a wheel is measured when the wheel makes a half turn.

## 2. Chemicals Contained in Products



### About RoHS directive [DIRECTIVE 2002/95/EC]

The official name of this directive is "Restriction Of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment" and this directive restricts use of certain hazardous substances contained in electrical and electronic equipment that was enforced in European Union in July 2006.

After enforcement of this directive, electrical and electronic equipment sold in EU member nations are prohibited not to contain substances to be restricted exceeding the threshold concentration with some exceptions.

Substances to be restricted	Threshold*1
Cadmium and its chemical compound	100ppm
Hexavalent chromium and its chemical compound	1000ppm
Lead and its chemical compound	1000ppm* 2
Mercury and its chemical compound	1000ppm
Polybrominated biphenyls	1000ppm
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers	1000ppm

1000ppm = 0.1 wt%

\*1 Threshold is the threshold limit value of concentration in a homogeneous material.

\*2 Some products manufactured by us have parts in which one of items exempted from RoHS directive is used (lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0.35% lead by weight, aluminum containing up to 0.4% lead by weight and as a copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight, and free-cutting steel containing a maximum of 0.35wt% of lead in steel materials exceeding 0.1wt% of lead concentration).

\*3 As for contents of JIG (Joint Industry Guide), refer to the web page of JGPSSI (Japan Green Procurement Survey Standardization Initiative) ([http://www.db.co.jp/jeita\\_eps/green/green-TOP.html](http://www.db.co.jp/jeita_eps/green/green-TOP.html)).

As for supporting status of confirmation of chemicals contained in our products (RoHS directive, JIG [Joint Industry Guide]\*3 and others) and request for survey of chemical substances contained in our products, please contact our branches, business office and sales representatives.

## 3. Cautions for Using Casters

### 1 Application

Castors are designed to be intermittently used by humans in order to facilitate transfer of items.

### 2. Selection of casters and use conditions

#### (1) Allowance load

The value that human can easily move an object on a flat floor surface is described as allowable load in the catalog. (\*excluding casters supporting towing) Select the appropriate caster according to total load applied on the caster. However, load may be applied to 3 pieces of casters even though 4 pieces of casters are used; therefore upper limit of total movable load can be calculated with the following formula.

When using 4 pieces of casters  
 Allowable movable load = Allowable load of one piece of caster x 4 x 0.8

- Expression of power is daN.  
 $1 \text{ daN} = 10 \text{ N} \approx 1.02 \text{ kgf} (1 \text{ kgf} \approx 9.8 \text{ N} = 0.98 \text{ daN})$

#### (2) Using speed

Castors shall run on flat floor surface at room temperature, and castors shall be used within the range on the following table. (Do not use castors continuously if heat is generated.)

Wheel diameter	Using speed
100mm or less	2km/h or lower
100mm or higher	4km/h or lower

\*Excluding castors supporting towing

#### (3) Use conditions

- Normally, use castors in doors and at room temperature.

Do not use castors in special environment susceptible to high temperature, low temperature, high humidity, acid, alkali, salt content, solvent, oil, sea water, chemicals, etc. Products may be damaged. Please contact us when using a cater in special environment. When temporarily stopping rotation of a caster, please use a stopper.

### 3 Precautions for mounting a caster

- (1) Combine castors that are the same series.
- (2) Mount swivel castors in such a manner that the rotation axis is vertical.
- (3) Mount fixed castors in such a manner that castors become parallel each other.
- (4) Tighten the mounting bolt firmly so as not become loose. For a screw-in type caster, check optimum torque before tightening a caster.
- (5) Be sure to set the stopper to OFF when mounting a caster equipped with a stopper.

\* If a caster is mounted while the stopper is set to ON, the braking portion may be damaged.

### 4. Precautions for use

- Tire mark may remain on floor.
- Do not apply load exceeding allowable load.
- Put a load in such a manner that load is evenly applied to each caster.
- For fixed caster, do not apply excessive force at right rotation angle of a wheel.
- Do not use castors in such a manner that impact is applied.
- Do not use castors on significantly uneven surface.
- Do not tow castors by use of a trailer, etc.  
 \*Excluding castors supporting towing
- Be sure to wear shoes when operating the stopper.
- Do not move the caster forcibly while the stopper is applied.
- Do not apply excessive force and strong impact on the stopper.
- Do not leave the caster while the stopper is applied on an inclined surface.
- Do not operate the stopper while the caster is moving.
- Be sure to check that the stopper is released when moving a caster.
- Do not modify castors.

\* We assume no responsibility whatsoever for any accidents or failure resulting from modification.

### 5. Inspection, maintenance and replacement

- (1) Perform inspection and maintenance regularly in order to prevent accident and use a caster for a lengthy period.
- (2) Check the following items regularly.
  - Tightening portion of a caster
  - Breakage, rupture and deformation of a caster
  - Looseness of axle
- (3) If products have defects, such as deterioration and breakage, replace defective products immediately. (Do not replace part of products.)
- (4) If the revolving portion or wheel portion catches foreign substance, remove the substance immediately. Otherwise, poor rotating movement may occur.

★ If you have any questions, contact branch or sales office prior to using a caster.

\*Castors manufactured by us conform to JIS B 8923: 1999.



**Do not use castors under the following conditions.**

### Matters that lead to breakage of castors



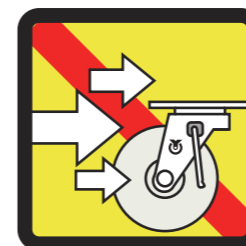
**Load shall be applied according to allowable load.**

If load exceeding allowable load is applied, a caster may be damaged and its performance may be degraded.



**Do not drop a caster or apply shock to a caster.**

The life of a caster may be shortened and the caster may be damaged.



**Do not move the caster forcibly while the stopper is applied.**

The stopper part may be damaged.



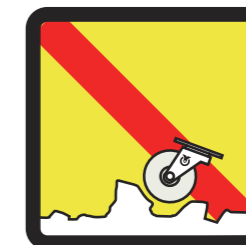
**For fixed wheel, do not apply excessive force at right rotation angle of a wheel.**

The bracket may be deformed, and performance of a caster may be degraded.



**Do not strike the stopper part with a hammer or step on the stopper part hardly.**

The stopper part may be damaged.



**Do not use castors on significantly uneven surface.**

The life of a caster may be shortened.



**Do not use a caster under special environment susceptible to high temperature, low temperature and high humidity, etc.**

Breakage or performance degradation of a caster may occur.

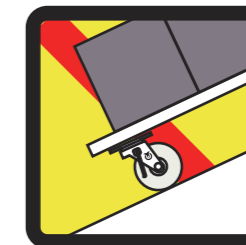


**When mounting a screw-in type caster, be sure to tighten the caster at the hexagonal part on the stem using a wrench.**



**Do not use castors when towing with wheels.**

A caster may be damaged and damaged caster may cause accident or injury.  
 (\*Excluding castors supporting towing)



**Do not leave the caster while the stopper is applied on an inclined surface.**

Leaving castors on an inclined surface since castors may start moving suddenly. Breakage or performance degradation of castors may occur.

### Matters that lead to physical injury



**Be sure to avoid eccentric loading.**

Eccentric loading is very dangerous because you may lose your balance and stumble.



**Do not get on an object to which a caster is installed, such as a carrier.**

Getting on an object to which a caster is installed is very dangerous and you may get injured or die.