

# CASTER WHEEL GUIDE

## USING THIS GUIDE:

When replacing existing caster wheels on your cart or machine, you can always **provide us with the make and model** to determine which caster wheel to purchase.

**If unavailable, please follow this guide to determine the specifications for your desired caster wheel.**

## INCLUDED IN THIS GUIDE:

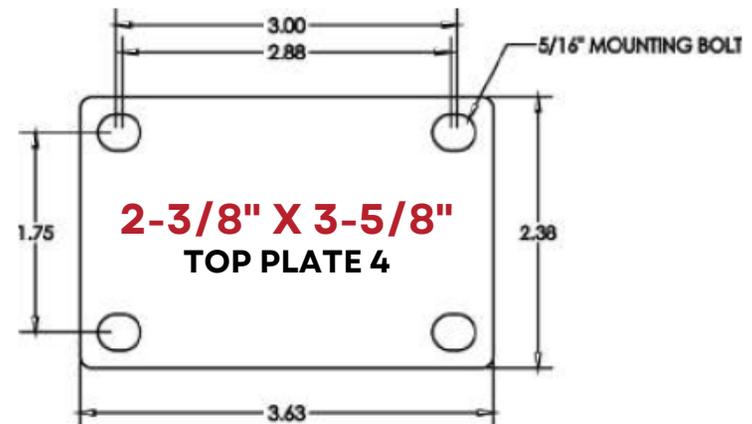
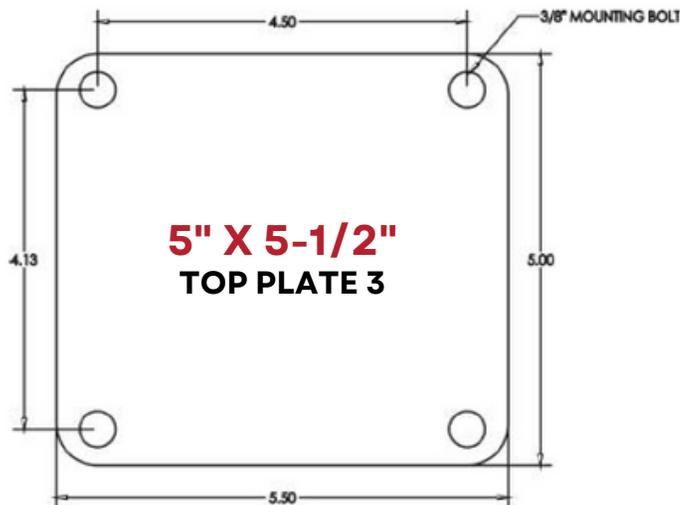
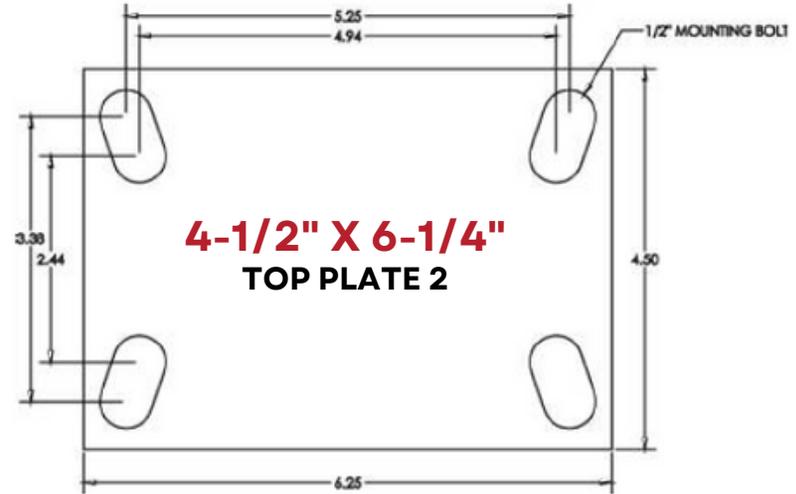
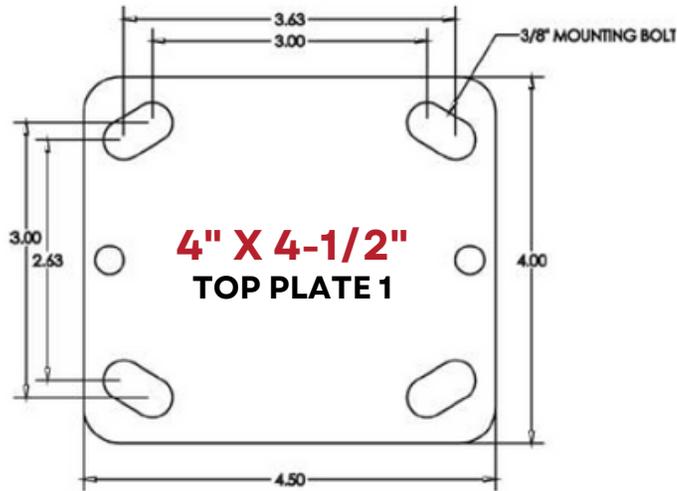
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# BASIC MEASURING GUIDE



# STANDARD TOP PLATES



*If the top plate of your caster wheel does not match any of these standard plate measurements, please measure yours to the best of your ability.*

# STANDARD STEMS

## THREADED STEM CASTER

- THREADED STEM WITH DISTINCT WIDTH (3/8"-3/4"), THREAD COUNT AND LENGTH
- MOST COMMON TYPE OF STEM CASTER



## HOLLOW KINGPIN CASTER

- NO STEM BUT HAS OPENING FOR BOLT TO BE INSERTED TO ACT AS A STEM
- GREAT ALTERNATIVE IF YOU CAN'T FIND A CASTER WITH THE NECESSARY THREADED STEM SIZE



## GRIP-RING STEM CASTER

- SMALL FRICTION RING KEEPS THE STEM IN THE ROUND INSERTION HOLE
- COMMONLY FOUND ON MOP BUCKET & OFFICE CHAIR CASTERS



## EXPANDING STEM CASTER

- EXPANDING ADAPTERS FIT INTO VARIETY OF INNER DIAMETER ROUND OR SQUARE TUBES (DEPENDING ON ADAPTER KIT & TUBE SIZE)
- GREAT FOR HOLLOW LEGS & TUBES



# CASTER LOAD CAPACITY

## TO DETERMINE REQUIRED LOAD CAPACITY:

$$\text{Required Load Capacity of Each Caster} = \frac{\text{Maximum Cart Load Weight} + \text{Weight of Cart}}{\text{Number of Casters Used}} \times \text{Safety Factor}^*$$

*\*Safety Factor is dependent on intended use conditions:*

### Indoor Use:

Manual Transport = 1.35 (under 3 mph)

Power Driven Transport = 2 (under 3 mph)

### Outdoor Use:

Manual Transport = 1.8 (under 3 mph)

Power Driven Transport = 3 (under 3 mph)

## STEP-BY-STEP:

1. Add the **maximum load weight for your cart** to the **weight of the cart**.
2. Divide this number by the **number of casters** to be used (typically 4).
3. Determine what **safety factor** applies to your intended use conditions and *multiply* this number by the total you determined in step 2.
4. The resulting total is the required load