[0061] In the afore-mentioned method for producing the friction reduction roller 152, the outer surface of the roller-shaped member 10 is heated at a temperature higher than the melting point of the roller body 152a made of NBR. Accordingly, not only the resin fibers but also the roller body 152a is melted. This causes also a decrease in roughness of a surface of rubber appearing on the surface of the roller body 152a.

[0062] In the afore-mentioned method for producing the friction reduction roller 152, the resin parts 152b are formed not only on the outer circumferential surface of the roller body 152a but also on the side surfaces of the roller body 152a. Accordingly, dust is less likely to adhere not only to the outer circumferential surface of the roller body 152a but also to the side surfaces of the roller body 152a.

[0063] The embodiment described above mainly includes the following features.

[0064] A method for producing a roller in the present disclosure is used for producing a roller configured to assist movement of a suction tool attached to a suction-type cleaning machine. The method for producing a roller includes: a heating step of heating an outer surface of a roller-shaped member including a roller body made of rubber and resin fibers, which are scattered on and protrude from an outer circumferential surface of the roller body, to melt the resin fibers protruding from the outer circumferential surface of the roller body and form resin parts on the outer circumferential surface of the roller body; and a solidifying step of solidifying the melted resin parts.

[0065] According to the afore-mentioned configuration, the outer surface of the roller-shaped member is heated in the heating step. The roller-shaped member includes the roller body made of rubber and the resin fibers protruding from the outer circumferential surface of the roller body. The resin fibers on the outer circumferential surface of the roller body are melted and become melted resin parts by heating the outer surface of the roller-shaped member. Since the resin fibers are scattered on the outer circumferential surface of the roller body, the melted resin parts are also scattered on the outer circumferential surface of the roller body. The protrusion size of the resin parts from the outer circumferential surface of the roller body is smaller than the protrusion size of the resin fibers from the outer circumferential surface of the roller body, so that dust is less likely to entangle on the roller body. In short, melting the resin fibers solves the problem of capturing dust caused by fluffing of the resin fibers. Thus, rolling failure of the roller due to adhesion of dust to the roller is suppressed.

[0066] In the afore-mentioned configuration, in the heating step, the outer circumferential surface of the roller body may be heated to cause the outer circumferential surface of the roller to have a surface roughness with a maximum height Sz of less than 150 μm after the solidifying step.

[0067] According to the afore-mentioned configuration, the outer circumferential surface of the roller after the solidifying step has a surface roughness with a maximum height Sz of less than 150 μm. The maximum height Sz represents a height difference between the highest point and the lowest point on the outer circumferential surface of the roller. The highest point on the outer circumferential surface of the roller is formed of the resin part, so that the maximum height Sz