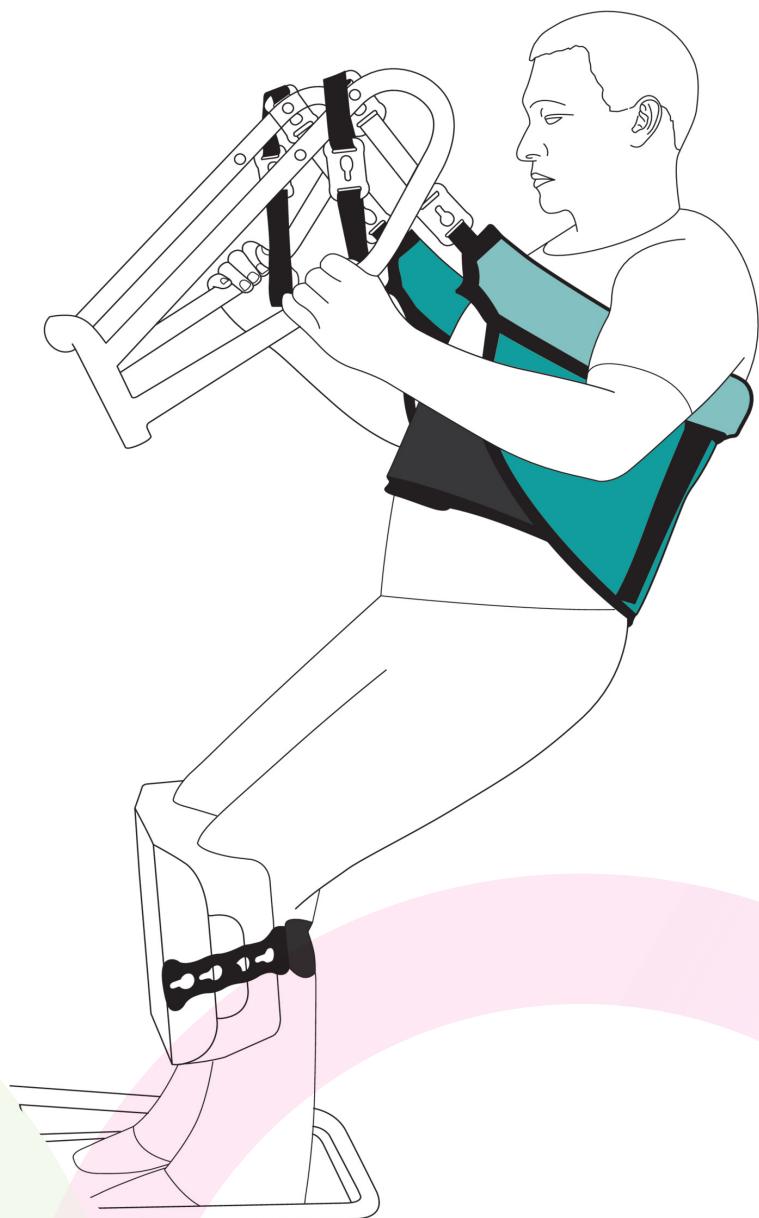


Staebel Salsa Standing Sling User Manual

Product Code: 27701



Thank you for choosing Staebel Slings.

Prior to use inspect slings including webbing straps for wear. Examine stitching for fraying, breakage and unravelling. Damaged slings should not be used. *If in doubt, do not use.*

A clinical assessment should be made by a qualified therapist or nurse regarding suitability of sling/hoist and specific attachment requirements to suit patient needs.

STAEBEL STANDING SLING

The Standing Transfer sling is designed to support a less than able person from waist level to mid shoulder whilst allowing free movement of the arms, so that the patients hands can reach naturally to grip the lift arms as the patient rises.

The Standing Transfer sling will provide follow through support for the patient who requires only minimal assistance for standing. A chest strap provides added security and prevents the sling from riding up the patient's back when maximum support is required.

FITTING THE SLING

1. Lean the patient forward and position the sling around the patient's back. The base of the sling should be positioned at pelvic level with each side of the patient.
2. The sling should be positioned so that equal lengths of sling extended forward under the arms.
3. Fasten the chest strap firmly around the patient's torso. Use either plastic buckle to secure the chest lap OR the Velcro strap (Standing Transfer slings are available with either buckle or Velcro fixing).
4. Padding should sit comfortably under the patient's arms.

LIFTING PROCEDURES

- Carer should be fully conversant and trained in the use of the lifter and sling. This will decrease patient apprehension and increase their co-operation and overall safety of the lifting process.
- Where possible always pull the lifter for maximum safety and comfort.
- Move the hoist slowly to avoid patient swing whilst standing.
- The hoist should not be used on ramps with incline greater than 5 degrees.
- Never leave a patient in a sling unattended.
- Ensure brakes of the chair, bed, trolley that the patient is being lifted from are locked.
- The barking castor on the lifter should be off. This allows the lifter to create its own centre of gravity (C.G) over the weight of the patient. N.B. This action may result in the lifter moving slightly during the initial phase of the lift.

The information supplied below is not intended to be construed as a training manual but as a general guide to lifting procedure only.

GENERAL LIFTING PROCEDURES

- Key hole buckles on the sling clip onto the studs located on both lift arms of the hoist.
- Manoeuvre the hoist around the patient, adjusting the legs to fit around chair, wheelchair, etc. If lifting from a bed ensure under bed clearance is sufficient to manoeuvre legs under the bed.
- Lower the lift arms using the handset buttons until sling keyhole buckles or sling loops can reach and easily engage the studs or sling attachment hooks on the lift arms. To prevent possible injury, ensure the lift arms do not come in contact with the patient's face or body.
- Place keyhole buckles onto the correct stud or on each lift arm and pull firmly to engage and lock. A slight resistance should be felt as the buckle moves to the lock position.

- Use the handset to raise the hoist boom enough to take up the patient's weight. At this point stop the lift. Check all sling attachments are secure and that the sling is positioned correctly. Check patient comfort. Lower and realign sling if necessary

STANDING THE PATIENT

The Standing Transfer sling is designed to bring a patient to a fully upright standing position. If the patient is standing, hygiene and adjusting of clothing is simplified and the process is more dignified for the patient and carer.

There is a known clinical benefit for many patients when in standing position. The Standing Transfer sling allows the patient to stand fully in a safe supported position. When fully standing, the load is transferred from the sling to the feet.

- After fitting the sling and checking patient comfort and security, raise patient by pressing the up button on the handset.
- The patient may assist with the lift by pushing down on the armrests of a chair as the lift commences, then transfer one hand at a time to the lift arms of the device.
- Whilst the above should be encouraged, it is not necessary for a secure lift.
- If possible the carer should stand beside the patient during the course of the lift particularly on a weak side if one exists.
- Closely monitor the sling during the lift. Ensure that it is not putting undue pressure under the arms or causing patient discomfort. If required stop the lift and readjust the sling as necessary.
- Continue the lift until the patient is fully standing. The patient will remain well supported by the sling.
- N.B. do not lift past the full standing position as this will cause undue amounts of pressure under the arms.



The suitability of a standup lifter for a particular patient may vary, even on a day to day basis. Therefore comfort and security of a patient when using a standing lifter should be constantly assessed.

SLING MAINTENANCE AND CARE

WARNING: Prior to use, inspect slings including webbing, straps and buckles for wear. Examine stitching for fraying, breakage and unravelling. Damaged slings should not be used. If in doubt, do not use.

- General External Wear. In normal use, this is unavoidable and is shown by a fluffiness of the surface fibres of fabrics.
- Local Abrasion. This may be caused by the passage of webbing over sharp edges or protrusions whilst under tension.
- Cuts, Holes or Burns in the Webbing. These are potentially dangerous and must lead to instant rejection of the product.
- Chemical Attack. If contamination is suspected, wash out well in warm water. Avoid contact with excessive heat which is likely to affect the product.
- Examination of Fittings. Carefully examine buckles for ease of adjustment and absence of sharp edges or burrs likely to abrade the webbing.
- Examination of Stitching. Examine stitch patterns for broken, worn, pulled or unravelled stitches. Reject any product where the thread has become subject to excessive abrasion or broken stitches.
- Cleaning. For normal washing and cleaning, follow the care instructions on the label of the product.
- Storage. Slings should be stored away from direct sunlight where they are not subjected to unnecessary strain, stress or pressure or to excessive heat or humidity.

Washing Instructions

- Mild soap solution only, temperature to 85°C max, followed by a rinse. Do not use bleach, cleaning solvents or harsh detergents. Do not iron. Do not dry clean. Do not tumble dry. Avoid uV light and heat. Do not dry in sunshine. Do not place on heaters or steam pipes. Do not autoclave. Dry in warm room only

NOTE; all Velcro fastening torso belts must be laundered and stored with the belt fully fastened. This will help eliminate any Velcro abrasion damage

IF IN DOUBT ABOUT THE CONDITION OF A SLING, DO NOT USE IT!

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used on the lifter and attachments including the range of General Purpose and Pivot slings.

SWL Safe working load: this symbol represents the maximum load the lifter, sling or attachment is rated to for safe operation.



Do not bleach



Do not iron



Do not tumble dry



Wash at a max temp of 85°C



Do not dry clean.