



## **User Guide** **Barton Ready Floor Lift**

### **Introductory Phase**

#### **Introduction**

##### 1. Lift capabilities and design features;

- Designed for institutional use
- 500 or 700 pound capacity
- Can be used with patients of various capabilities
- Lift style allows patient to feel less dependent

##### 2. Product operation;

- Electric battery pack will last approximately 36 lifts (depending on patient weight)
- Simple two button hand control operation (up and down)
- Ergonomically designed foot pedals easily open and close base
- Non-powered base conserves battery charge for patient lifts
- Caster brakes (casters on front designed to be engaged only when there is a load on the lift)
- Demonstrate emergency stop switch (see trouble shooting)
- Remove battery (discuss wall charger option)
- Battery level indicator (amber flashing light and beeps indicates need to charge battery-can perform two more lifts before charging)
- Charger and charger port (fully charged light illuminated green-charging process could take up to nine hours)
- There are a variety of sling designs each have unique design features encouraging safe and comfortable patient handling
- Encourage staff to replace slings when fraying is evident



## Perform an Actual Lift

1. Solicit volunteer to act as patient (have them sit in chair).
2. Apply the general purpose sling (padded w/ head support) to patient (explain importance of proper sizing-oversize slings will compromise patient comfort and safety).
3. Proper orientation of sling is to have the label facing out and up - positioned between the shoulder blades (allow patient to assist in application of sling whenever possible).
4. Lean patient forward and slide sling behind them, noting to attendees that sling only needs to go slightly (about one inch) under the trunk of the patient.
5. Demonstrate the application of the leg tabs. Inform attendees that the tabs can easily be pulled under the patient and/or the straps can be brought up between the legs (configuration of sling allows the patient to be scooped/cradled into the sling).
6. Wheel the lift into position and widen the base as necessary.
7. Attach straps to carry bar, making sure that they are in the same color loops for desired position (as an added safety measure always double check placement of straps).
8. Lift patient.



9. Positioning handles are incorporated into sling design. (holding these handles during the lift the patient will sway less when lifted).

10. Lower patient onto chair or toilet (explain that belt does not need to be removed during toileting).

11. Conducting a recumbent lift from a bed.

- Log roll patient on their side and place a sling under patient.
- Pull gathered material to other side of patient.
- To lift patient in a recumbent position attach loops more distal from sling, attaching loops more proximal to sling will lift patient in a seated position.
- Hook straps to carry bar.
- Lift patient.

12. Demonstrate a lift from the floor.

- Two person task.
- When patient is lying on floor (make them as comfortable as possible).
- Assess patient (noting condition, possible injuries, therapeutic lines, etc).
- Select a padded general purpose sling with head support and apply as previously directed (selecting an improperly sized sling can compromise patient safety and comfort).
- Spread the base of lift and maneuver lift leg under patient's head and other leg of lift under patient's slightly bent knees.
- Additional health care provider helps by supporting patient's head/pillow or handling patient's legs to prevent excessive swaying.
- Lower boom and attach straps.
- Lift patient in a recumbent position.