




# Prescriber Manual for Transfers, Hoists and Slings



**A Manual devised by the SWEP  
Clinical Advisory Team to assist  
SWEP registered prescribers**



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Acknowledgments for information and use of images go to:  
Ceiling Hoist Solutions (CHS); Easy Move Slide Sheets; Endeavour Industries; Yooralla AT Learning



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## Background

This manual aims at supporting and enhancing the prescription among therapists when prescribing transfer equipment.

It provides:

- Useful information for prescribers
  - Links to evidence based practices
  - Recommended assessments to assist with prescribing transfer equipment
  - Outlines potential risks related to client, the support person and the environment when using transfer equipment
  - Descriptions and definitions of products - including images and some You-Tube demonstrations.
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## Definitions

### Transfer:

A transfer in the context of this manual is defined as a person moving from one position to another - either independently or with assistance of a person or an aid.

### Hoist:

- Is an assistive electrical device that allows clients with limited mobility to be moved from one position to another.
- Can be mobile on the floor, ceiling or wall mounted with tracks.
- Gantry hoist systems are hoists that can be erected and dismantled. They can be temporary, can be used in short term situations or when other types of hoists are unsuitable.
- All Hoists require a compatible sling - see below for further information.

# Types of hoists

## Mobile Floor Hoists:

- Floor or mobile hoists are battery operated lifting machines that can be moved on casters from one transfer area to another
- Floor hoists provide flexibility with the type of transfer to be completed and also being able to move the hoist from one room to another.
- Environmental conditions such as floor coverings and surfaces, restricted circulation space can increase manual handling risks and be assessed as inappropriate for some home environments
- The sling required for a mobile floor hoist depends upon the person's function and requires trial and assessment



## Ceiling Hoists:

- There are two main types of ceiling hoists:



1. Fixed ceiling hoists use an overhead motor that operates on tracks installed permanently on the ceiling of a room. The machine can be either fixed to one track or a combination of tracks can be used. For example an "H Track" system also known as an "XY track" system.
2. Portable ceiling hoists also require a permanent ceiling tracking system but the hoist motor can be removed from one track and attached to another in another room.

- The tracking system for ceiling hoists are permanently fixed to the ceiling joists
- Ceiling hoists provide a lift in a vertical direction up, then move in a horizontal direction on the track, and then a vertically lift to lower the person.
- The hoist motor is controlled by a hand held control to raise and lower the client. There is an emergency switch on all machines in case the hand held control malfunctions.
- Wall mounted hoists are also available for timber or steel stud walls. These can be considered when the ceiling is not structurally sound or suitable. For hollow core brick and block walls chemical anchors are recommended for extra support. Even though the support brackets are attached to the wall, the tracking system can still run across the room under (but not attached to) the ceiling. Alternatively, the wall mounted hoist mast itself can be mounted to the wall and the boom and spreader bar span out from the wall

- The manual handling demands and circulation space required during use of a ceiling hoist, as compared to a floor hoist, are both considered generally less- but this depends upon the individual transfer needs.
- The sling required for a ceiling hoist depends upon the person's function and requires trial and assessment.

### Standing Hoists:

- Standing hoists are designed to assist people from a sitting to a standing position for transfers.



- A standing hoist is only appropriate for people who are able to sit up independently and who are able to support their own weight whilst in a standing position.
- Standing hoists are similar to a mobile floor hoist as they are portable- can be moved from one area to another
- Standing hoists require a large circulation space and manual handling risks due to environmental conditions, such as floor coverings, may eliminate their appropriate prescription.
- Standing hoists use a single band sling positioned around the patient's back usually fitting under their arms.

### Bath Hoists:

- A bath hoist is a battery powered lift chair that assists with lowering a person into a bath
- The person must be able to transfer onto the bath hoist prior to being lowered into the bath
- Safety considerations such as slipping off the bath hoist whilst lowering into the bath must be assessed prior to prescription



### Slings:

- Slings are a material device used in conjunction with a hoist, to assist in safely transferring a person.
- There are many styles of slings including padded, mesh or fabric.
- Size and type of sling depends on the purpose of clients function, the transfer, weight, skin integrity and muscle control. Some specialized slings are available include toileting slings, amputee slings, slings with head support, hygiene slings and disposable slings.
- Slings are person specific and may require customization.



# Summary of Evidence

## Manual Handling Legislation, Acts/Code of Practice and Standards.

- Occupational Health & Safety Act (2004) – Victoria [http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web\\_Notes/LDMS/PubStatbook.nsf/f932b66241ecf1b7ca256e92000e23be/750e0d9e0b2b387fca256f71001fa7be/\\$FILE/04-107A.pdf](http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/PubStatbook.nsf/f932b66241ecf1b7ca256e92000e23be/750e0d9e0b2b387fca256f71001fa7be/$FILE/04-107A.pdf)
- Occupational Health & Safety Regulations (2007) These specify the ways duties imposed by the Act must be performed [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol\\_reg/ohasr2007382/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_reg/ohasr2007382/)
- Manual Handling Code of Practice 2000 [http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/9f06fe004071f5a8a8c6fee1fb554c40/COP25\\_manualhandling.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/9f06fe004071f5a8a8c6fee1fb554c40/COP25_manualhandling.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)
- National Standard for Manual Tasks (2007) [http://safeworkaustralia.gov.au/AboutSafeWorkAustralia/WhatWeDo/Publications/Documents/273/NationalStandardForManualTasks\\_2007\\_PDF.pdf](http://safeworkaustralia.gov.au/AboutSafeWorkAustralia/WhatWeDo/Publications/Documents/273/NationalStandardForManualTasks_2007_PDF.pdf)

## Standards

- AS ISO 10535-2002 Hoists for the Transfer of Disabled Persons - Requirements and Test methods. (please note this is being reviewed and is up for comment until 24/11/11)
- AS 1735.15 - 2002 Lifts, escalators and moving walks - Low rise passengers lifts - Non-automatically controlled

### Note:

ISO=International Standards Organisation

AS= Australian Standards

## Relevant Articles

- Alexander, P. (2008). Slings and things: The importance of assessment, International Journal of Therapy and Rehabilitation, 15(1), 44-49.
- Alexander, P. (2009). Hoists and slings: the correct procedures for moving a patient, British Journal of Healthcare Assistants, 3(2), 58-60.
- Alamgir, H., Wei Li, O., Gorman, E., Fast, C., Yu, S. & Kidd, C. (2009). Evaluation of Ceiling Lifts in Healthcare Settings, AAOHN Journal, 57(9), 374-380.

- Bakewell, J. (2007). Which hoist and why? A product guide, *International Journal of Therapy and Rehabilitation*, 14(9), 424-429.
- Chhokar, R., et al. (2005) *The three year economic benefits of a ceiling lift intervention aimed to reduce healthcare worker injuries*. *Applied Ergonomics*. 36 223-229
- Dansie, D. (2007). Easy Riser, *Independent Living Journal*, 23(1) 14-18.
- Edlich R. F., et al. (2004) *Prevention of Disabling Back Injuries in Nurses by the use of Mechanical Patient Lift Systems*. *Journal of Long Term Effects of Medical implants* 14 (6) 521-533
- Fothergill J., (2010). *Manual Handling Reducing incidents through Assistive Technology* *Independent Living Journal* 26 (3)
- Jung , Y.M., (2010). *Ceiling Hoists as part of a Sustainable Care Strategy*. *Independent Living Journal*. 26 (3) 24-25.
- Miller, A., et al. (2006) *Evaluation of the effectiveness of portable ceiling lifts in a new long-term care facility*. *Applied Ergonomics*. 37 377-385
- Motacki, K. & Motacki, L.M. (2009). Safe Patient Handling and Movement in a Pediatric Setting, *Pediatric Nursing*, 35(4), 221-225.
- Smith L.C., et al (2002). *A Clinical Evaluation of Ceiling Lifts: Lifting and Transfer Technology for the Future*. *SCI Nursing Journal* 19 (2) 75-77.
- Stafford, D. (2007). Weighty Matters: A look at Bariatric Equipment, *Independent Living Journal*, 23(3), 22-25.
- Watchorn, V. (2008). Getting a Lift, *Independent Living Journal*, 24(2), 20-22.

\*\*Please note that some of these articles aren't Australian and the legislation they refer to is different. Therapists should refer to the relevant Australian legislation and Work Cover booklets for accurate Australian information.

### Useful links and resources:

- Independent Living Centre website: <http://www.ilcaustralia.org/home/default.asp>
- Australian Association for manual handling people website:  
<http://www.aamhp.org.au/>
- Victorian Government Clinicians Health Channel  
<http://www.health.vic.gov.au/clinicians/>

## Recommended Assessments and Measures

The following assessments and resources can be used as part of the evaluation of the client's transfer skills:

### 1. Home assessment

#### A home visit is essential when prescribing all transfer equipment:

- A trial of prescribed equipment should be conducted successfully in the environment where the equipment will be used. If this is not possible a trial of similar equipment is required.
- A detailed outline/care plan on recommended techniques during use and care of the prescribed equipment is required to be provided to the client or support person by the therapist on completion of the home visit and/or trial in the home
- The home assessment must be conducted with the person and all appropriate support person/s present
- Routines and recommendations on use of the equipment to be discussed and documented in collaboration with the client and care providers
- A practical demonstration in the use of the equipment is recommended to ensure the client and the support person demonstrate their understanding of and ability to use the equipment safely
- The prescribing therapist must ensure safe use of equipment prior to prescription. For ceiling hoists this is not always possible and may be completed post installation.

#### Issues that need to be assessed during the home assessment include:

- The compatibility of all equipment in the home - for example: bed, hoist, sling, mobile shower transporter, wheelchair.




- The height of the transfer surfaces. For example wheelchair to bed using a slide-board
- The circulation space for the equipment to be used

- The flooring in the home - including the coverings and the condition of the flooring equipment
- The weight tolerances of the flooring - in consideration of the weight of the person, hoist, care providers and equipment





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- The ability to move the equipment safely in all areas required in the home
  - The appropriate space for storage and charging of the device
  - The home structure being able to withstand the equipment - especially in the prescription of ceiling hoists - refer to below
  - The hoist is to be used only for transferring and **not** transporting the person

### Structural Considerations for Ceiling and Wall Hoists:

- The structural environment has to be considered when prescribing a ceiling hoist and tracking.
- Ceiling or wall- mounted hoist systems must have adequate structure within the ceiling and walls to support them.
- Trusses, roof, ceiling and wall frameworks may require reinforcing to support the potential load.
- A consultation with a building surveyor and/or Archicentre is recommended to ensure that the installation of the hoist **does not** compromise location of heating/ cooling ducts, ceiling fans or sprinklers.
- The areas where such tracking is being installed should be initially inspected for suitability to erect beams that can be safely supported and easily accessed.

### References

- <http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au>
- *A guide to Designing Workplaces for Safer Handling of people for Health, Aged Care, Rehabilitation and Disability Facilities (2007)*
- [http://www.uwlax.edu/pt/projects/curran\\_dani/](http://www.uwlax.edu/pt/projects/curran_dani/)
- <http://www.homemods.info/>
- [http://www.asushop.asn.au/files/Working\\_Safely\\_in\\_Community\\_Services.pdf](http://www.asushop.asn.au/files/Working_Safely_in_Community_Services.pdf)

## 2. Pressure area risk assessment:

- Waterlow scale
- <http://www.health.vic.gov.au/older/toolkit/09SkinIntegrity/docs/Waterlow%20Scale.pdf>
- <http://www.health.qld.gov.au/patientsafety/pupp/documents/waterlow.pdf>

- Braden Scale (adult)

<http://www.bradenscale.com/images/bradenscale.pdf>

- Braden Scale (child)

[http://nursing.advanceweb.com/SharedResources/Downloads/2007/090107/NW/nng090107\\_p55table1.pdf](http://nursing.advanceweb.com/SharedResources/Downloads/2007/090107/NW/nng090107_p55table1.pdf)

### 3. Functional Assessment:

- Functional Independence Measure

[http://ajp.physiotherapy.asn.au/AJP/vol\\_55/1/AustJPhysiotherv55i1Clinimetrics.pdf](http://ajp.physiotherapy.asn.au/AJP/vol_55/1/AustJPhysiotherv55i1Clinimetrics.pdf)

[http://www.health.vic.gov.au/older/toolkit/04Mobility/docs/Functional%20Independence%20Measure%20\(FIM\)%20and%20Functional%20Assessment%20Measure%20\(FAM\).pdf](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/older/toolkit/04Mobility/docs/Functional%20Independence%20Measure%20(FIM)%20and%20Functional%20Assessment%20Measure%20(FAM).pdf)

- Barthel Index:

<http://www.health.vic.gov.au/older/toolkit/04Mobility/docs/Barthel%20Index.pdf>

<http://www.strokecenter.org/trials/scales/barthel.pdf>

### 4. Cognitive Assessment:

- Mini Mental State Examination

[http://www.health.vic.gov.au/older/toolkit/06Cognition/01Delirium/docs/Mini-Mental%20State%20Examination%20\(MMSE\).pdf](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/older/toolkit/06Cognition/01Delirium/docs/Mini-Mental%20State%20Examination%20(MMSE).pdf)

### 5. Assessment of Weight bearing status:

- This assessment should be carried out to establish which type of transfer equipment is suitable for the person. For example the client needs to fully weight-bear to use the standing hoist and if unable needs a full sling hoist.
- The Worksafe - Victoria - Transferring People Safely Booklet outlines how to assess and provide assistance safely when assisting a person who has with difficulties transferring.



<http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/c4c1b6804071f3a094c5dee1fb554c40/Transferring+People+Safely+-+Web.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

[http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/aff762804071f6c1b612fee1fb554c40/Transferring+People+A2+Poster\\_web.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/aff762804071f6c1b612fee1fb554c40/Transferring+People+A2+Poster_web.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)

- The manual handling code of practice outlines acceptable manual handling practices in workplaces in Victoria. It is based on the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985.

[http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/9f06fe004071f5a8a8c6fee1fb554c40/COP25\\_manualhandling.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/9f06fe004071f5a8a8c6fee1fb554c40/COP25_manualhandling.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)

## 6. Other considerations:

When prescribing transfer equipment the following issues should be considered:

### Person specific:

- The person's ability to transfer safely
- The person's health being at risk during current transfer techniques - including anxiety, skin integrity
- The current transfer techniques being used by carers are unsafe to client or pose a risk of injury to the carer
- The equipment is required to maintain the client's level of independence in the home
- The client's weight must be assessed as appropriate for the prescribed equipment
- An assessment and trial of the equipment with the client must be completed and documented to ensure the equipment is appropriate for the client and the client is acceptant of the equipment
- The client's prognosis and future expected care requirements
- The person's weight and expected changes in the future



### Carer/support person specific:

- The appropriate number of carers are available to use the equipment during each transfer - as per Worksafe OH&S guidelines for transferring people safely
- The carer has been trained and observed using the transfer equipment
- The carer/support person is able to use the equipment safely




- The carer understands the health and safety risks of using the equipment
- The carer is physically able and willing to use the prescribed equipment when assisting with all transfers
- The carer has agreed to follow an outline of use of the transfer equipment, as provided by the prescribing therapist
- The carer is knowledgeable on the set-up, maintenance and trouble-shooting of the equipment if it malfunctions

### Equipment specific:



- A second sling may be required. For example - for hygiene purposes or different transfers
- Ceiling hoists are generally considered to have less manual handling risks than mobile floor hoists
- Secondary ceiling hoist tracks or a portable ceiling hoist system may increase the safety and independence during other transfers
- The maximum weight capacity of the prescribed equipment must be known and checked against the weight of the occupant





## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>Slide board</b></p> 	<p>A flat smooth board that can form a bridge between two surfaces over which a person who is unable to weight bear can slide across when unable to weight bear.</p> <p>It can be used in conjunction with a Transfer Belt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assists a person to make a sideways slide movement from one surface (ie: bed/wheelchair) to another surface (eg: Chair/commode) without the need to do a manual lift.</li> <li>Can empower the client to be involved in the transfer by assisting the sideways slide movement with trunk, pelvis or upper limbs where possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Transfer Board Transfer (7.24 minutes)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4tP1xqMtSrc&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4tP1xqMtSrc&amp;feature=related</a></p>
<p><b>Transfer Belt</b></p> 	<p>A transfer belt is a webbed belt that fits around a person's waist and (may) have grip handles around the outside of the belt for the attendant carer to hold and support the person.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It assists the attendant carer to have a secure grip around the client's waist.</li> <li>To ensure a secure but not too tight fit, check that you can slide two fingers between the inside of the belt and the person's trunk.</li> <li>A transfer belt can be used in conjunction with a Pivot Turntable (if the person can weight bear through both limbs)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Transfer Belt transfer (9.04 minutes)</b>  <a href="http://YouTube/72littjkwTtc">http://YouTube/72littjkwTtc</a></p>
<p><b>Slide Sheet</b></p> 	<p>A nylon sheet that can be used as a single sheet or folded over to create two surfaces that slide easily one over the other.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces manual handling by assisting attendant carers to turn a person lying flat on their back to a side position.</li> <li>Can also be used to re-position a person up higher or lower in the bed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Slide Sheet Transfer (2.04 minutes)</b>  <a href="http://YouTube/plKrKToWe9g">http://YouTube/plKrKToWe9g</a></p>


## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>Pivot Turntable</b></p> 	<p>A pivot turntable is comprised of two circular discs with small ball bearings between them so they can rotate against each other.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is used when a person can weight bear through both legs.</li> <li>• It can assist a person who finds lifting their feet and stepping difficult to do a 90 degree transfer (bed to chair)</li> <li>• May result in better manual handling by having a smoother safer rotating transfer for the attendant carer.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pivot Turntable Transfer (9.04 minutes)</b>  <a href="http://YouTube/72littjkwTtc">http://YouTube/72littjkwTtc</a></p>
<p><b>Rotating Seat</b></p> 	<p>A Rotating Seat is comprised of two circular discs that rotate against each other.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The person sits on the top disc that can be padded for comfort.</li> <li>• It assists a person to make a ninety degree turn in a horizontal plane without trunk rotation.</li> <li>• It can be used on a car seat or a chair.</li> </ul>	<p>No You Tube Clip available</p>

## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features


Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
	<p>A bath hoist is placed on the base of a bath. It is usually battery operated via a hand control.</p> <p>It raises and lowers a seated person within the bath and some models have back recline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists a person who has difficulty getting into and out of the bath.</li> <li>• When the seat is raised to be level with the bath rim the side flaps sit on the rim to enable a side transfer onto the seat.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Bath Hoist Transfer (1.04 minutes)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxk6roy_2M4">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxk6roy_2M4</a></p>
<p><b>Mobile Hoist</b></p> 	<p>Used to transfer a person who cannot weight bear.</p> <p>Fully suspends an occupant in a sling thereby eliminating the need for a carer to manually lift another person.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminates need for carers to lift.</li> <li>• One unit can be used in various locations.</li> <li>• Pushing hoist may cause manual handling issues for carers.</li> <li>• Some surfaces are easier to push a hoist over than others.</li> <li>• Consider any slope in floor.</li> <li>• Motor driven hoists are available.</li> <li>• Clear access is needed under a bath or bed/chair to be able to lift using a mobile hoist in this situation</li> <li>• Consider problems associated with lifting in confined spaces.</li> <li>• Can have alternative spreader bar shape attached (such as a cradle that assists in tilting the occupant into a seated position) or a cross bar that 'opens up' the sling.</li> <li>• Needs to be stored where it does not become a tripping hazard.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mobile Hoist lift (1.36 minutes)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ujV0Uo3qJl4&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ujV0Uo3qJl4&amp;NR=1</a></p>

## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features


Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p style="color: #808000;"><b>Standing Hoist</b></p> 	<p>A mobile hoist that assists a person to stand and supports them in a standing position.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Only</b> suitable for clients who are able to partially weight bear.</li> <li>• The client is encouraged to use hands to grasp hoist handles to assist in the half standing posture.</li> <li>• If client has contractures extra care should be taken to avoid pain and injury.</li> <li>• Stand up Slings are similar to hygiene slings. They support the client around the trunk and some have a Velcro trunk support across chest.</li> <li>• Some stand up slings have leg pieces with extra long attachment loops to give extra support. These give extra support around the thighs.</li> <li>• Partial weight bearing may assist in bone strengthening.</li> </ul>	<p style="color: #808000;"><b>Standing Sling and Hoist demonstration (32 seconds)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Seiw6Y0FqNk">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Seiw6Y0FqNk</a></p>






## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>Manual Mobile Transporter</b></p> 	<p>A mobile transporter that requires the occupant to be able to push up from seated position to a weight bearing standing position while left and right seat supports are folded down to provide complete perch seat.</p> <p>The occupant uses the knee support to brace against until seated.</p> <p>The mobile transporter can move an occupant from one seated position to another seated position.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for clients who can follow instruction and can push to a standing position and weight-bear.</li> <li>• Suitable for clients who can grip the handle bars and support themselves for a short term standing.</li> <li>• The left and right fold down seat supports join together to become one seat.</li> <li>• The transporter has a smaller footprint than a standing mobile hoist for smaller environments.</li> <li>• The transporter is a lighter unit than a standing mobile hoist for the carer to push.</li> <li>• A larger uncluttered circulation space is required for use to ensure safe manual handling when using.</li> </ul>	




## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>Ceiling Hoists (Fixed)</b> Hoist motor is fixed into tracking.</p> 	<p>Used to transfer a person who cannot weight bear.</p> <p>Motor is <b>fixed</b> to the tracking.</p>	<p>It fully suspends an occupant in a sling thereby eliminating the need for a carer to manually lift another person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupant is lowered by a strap and spreader bar from the motor (less intrusive for some occupants)</li> <li>• More tracking may be required with a fixed motor hoist, because continuous track is required to get the occupant from the lifting point to the lowering point.</li> <li>• Ability to use larger floor area to access baths, beds and spas</li> <li>• Can travel for a short span (ie. bed to chair) or throughout a house to access a number of rooms</li> <li>• Pushing the occupant along a fixed overhead tracking may reduce manual handling for carer in comparison to a mobile hoist. Impacting on energy conservation, Occupational Health and Safety and Manual Handling.</li> <li>• Horizontal travel may be powered to further reduce manual handling.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ceiling Hoist– Hand Controls (34 seconds)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzNn2oWWRbQ&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzNn2oWWRbQ&amp;NR=1</a></p> <p><b>Ceiling Hoist– Attaching sling loops to spreader bar (34 seconds)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tlhBNSoa_LY&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tlhBNSoa_LY&amp;feature=related</a></p> <p><b>Ceiling Hoist– Raising from the bed (49 seconds)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O--kj91gNx0&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O--kj91gNx0&amp;feature=related</a></p> <p><b>Ceiling Hoist– Transfer Bed to chair (1.04 minutes)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LxVcfj8L81E&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LxVcfj8L81E&amp;feature=related</a></p>


## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
	<p><b>Portable Motor</b> can be lifted off the tracking. (with trolley)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less tracking required if the motor is portable. It can be lifted down from the tracking and put on a trolley and wheeled to another span of tracking within the house.</li> <li>• Motors are suspended on the strap and are lowered with the occupant.</li> <li>• Some occupants may find this intrusive (motor closer to occupants head)</li> <li>• Portable Motors may be used for travel or in temporary/rented accommodation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>In the middle of this clip there is a demonstration of how to attach a portable motor to a track using a reacher.</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GS3D3W9M18&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GS3D3W9M18&amp;feature=related</a> (This You tube clip is primarily for a Hoist that dismantles– see below)</p>
<p><b>Portable Hoist (on tracking gantry)</b></p> 	<p>A portable frame that can be assembled and dismantled for use in the short term.</p> <p>The frame suspends a hoist motor and spreader bar.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portable tracking on a gantry may be transported for use in multiple environments. (ie: on holiday)</li> <li>• Gantry can be adjusted in width to span over various bed sizes</li> <li>• Portable versions can be used in rented or temporary accommodation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assembling the tracks, attaching motor, and fitting sling. (5 minutes)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GS3D3W9M18&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GS3D3W9M18&amp;feature=related</a></p>


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<p><b>Wall Mounted Hoist Systems</b></p> 	<p>The mast of a wall-mounted hoist can be attached to the wall and the boom and spreader bar span across the room.</p> <p>An overhead track system sometimes requires the support brackets to be mounted to the wall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A consideration when the ceiling is not strong enough or suitable for an overhead tracking.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Wall Mounted Hoist (2 minutes)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2WrrmMOTew">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2WrrmMOTew</a></p>
<p><b>Tracking (for Overhead Hoists)</b></p>  <p><b>H or XY Configuration</b></p>	<p>The tracking along which the hoist motor moves</p>	<p>Various configurations of tracking can be prescribed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Straight</b> tracking (from A-B or along a corridor)</li> <li>• <b>Recessed</b> (track is sunk to be level with the ceiling)</li> <li>• 'H' configuration' (also known as XY shape). This tracking allows traverse and longitudinal travel within a room.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Demo of H track with gate (22 seconds)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uYlimFqn8Ik&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uYlimFqn8Ik&amp;NR=1</a></p>
<p><b>Curved Tracking</b></p> 		<p><b>Functional Implications</b>  <b>Curved</b> track is used to span around internal or external corners or avoid fixtures such as lights.</p>	


## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p data-bbox="120 284 443 384"><b>General Purpose /Universal Sling</b> (without head support)</p> 	<p data-bbox="495 284 976 496">A large U shaped piece of fabric. It provides full back support and divides at the top of the pelvis area into two sections that are fitted around each leg.</p>	<ul data-bbox="1008 288 1599 1219" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports from shoulders to lumbar area.</li> <li>• This sling would not be chosen to lift a person from a lying position due to lack of head support.</li> <li>• Supporting the legs individually separates the legs, which may strain the hip joints and cause pain.</li> <li>• The leg supports can either be placed between the legs to support each leg separately or positioned to support the legs together.</li> <li>• Arms are normally kept inside the sling.</li> <li>• Slings can be fitted in a sitting position.</li> <li>• Due to the sling material covering the occupant's body access for toileting and changing may be difficult.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="1628 284 2130 491"><b>Preparing to hoist a person in a Sling</b> <b>Part 1 - Introduction (1 minute)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3W7QzmKyqNg&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3W7QzmKyqNg&amp;feature=related</a></p> <p data-bbox="1628 528 2101 671"><b>Part 2 – Preparing to fit the sling (49 seconds)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZW9ONt9clk&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZW9ONt9clk&amp;NR=1</a></p> <p data-bbox="1628 708 2119 852"><b>Part 3 - Positioning the Sling (1.11 minutes)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yt7kbEXKX8U&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yt7kbEXKX8U&amp;feature=related</a></p> <p data-bbox="1628 888 2101 1032"><b>Part 4 - Positioning Leg straps of sling (49 seconds)</b> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iw2uW_y1N8&amp;feature=related">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iw2uW_y1N8&amp;feature=related</a></p>



## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>General Purpose Sling</b> (with head support)</p> 	<p>A large U-Shaped piece of fabric. It provides full back, neck and head support.</p> <p>Divides at the top of the pelvis area into two sections that are fitted around each leg.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head and torso are fully supported in the sling.</li> <li>• Suitable for lifting from a lying position.</li> <li>• Head support may be part of sling or separate.</li> <li>• Suitable for clients who have spasticity or extensor spasm.</li> <li>• Supporting the legs individually separates the legs, which may strain the hip joints and cause pain.</li> <li>• The leg supports can be placed between the legs to support each leg separately or positioned to support the legs together.</li> <li>• Cocoon effect may make occupants feel secure.</li> </ul>	<p><b>General Purpose Sling Demonstration (16 seconds)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ozl_INMAwdrQ&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ozl_INMAwdrQ&amp;NR=1</a></p> <p><b>Lifting and moving to a chair (36 seconds)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lkp_Lt5QkUSo&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lkp_Lt5QkUSo&amp;NR=1</a></p>

## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features




Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>Hammock Style/Amputee Sling</b></p> 	<p>A rectangular piece of fabric with or without a commode aperture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly supportive sling. May be suitable for a high level or double amputee.</li> <li>• Support needs may vary depending on length of stump. For high level amputations and through-hip disarticulations the support level needs to be greatest.</li> <li>• If not fitted correctly or the sling is inappropriate, there is a risk the occupant could fall through.</li> <li>• Extra long straps at the front edge of the sling may be required if the occupant is to achieve an upright position.</li> <li>• Length of the stump is critical to consider in prescription.</li> <li>• For occupants who experience pain while in a sling, a hammock may distribute their weight over a larger area and therefore be more comfortable.</li> <li>• Sling material around head and torso may make some occupants feel enclosed.</li> <li>• To ensure fabric is under the buttocks this sling must be fitted and removed in a lying position.</li> <li>• Due to the material coverage of the occupants body access for toileting and changing is not possible when sling is on.</li> <li>• As it is unable to be removed in a sitting position the occupant would need to sit on this while seated after transfer. <b>Careful consideration must be given to a client's pressure care needs and the material of the sling.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Hammock/Amputee Sling Demonstration (23 seconds)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hli_gI6TZSO&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hli_gI6TZSO&amp;NR=1</a></p>

## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features



Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>Sling Hygiene/Toileting/ Access</b></p>  <p><b>Hygiene Sling with head support</b></p> 	<p>A U-shaped piece of fabric designed to leave the entire buttocks area uncovered for ease of toileting and washing.</p> <p>It has long narrow leg sections which provide support under the mid thigh area and a narrow back support section.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard hygiene or toileting sling provides minimal support around the pelvic area.</li> <li>• Some hygiene incorporate slings incorporate a vest for added support. Head support also available.</li> <li>• May incorporate a buckle/ Velcro fastening at front. May be required as a safety feature to reduce the risk of occupant sliding down in sling</li> <li>• Trunk and hip control required to maintain safe upright posture in sling</li> <li>• As position of occupant tends to be more upright it may impact on gastro reflux, peg feed or recent surgery</li> <li>• Arms must be outside the sling</li> <li>• Due to its smaller amount of fabric than other types of slings it may be easier to fit in a sitting position</li> <li>• Allows access from waist to buttocks for toileting, but not possible if pants are on.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fitting and Lifting a person in a Toileting Sling (34 seconds)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJ_CBUjAbfM">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJ_CBUjAbfM</a></p>





## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p><b>Stand-up Sling</b></p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This can be a single band that goes behind the client with a securing front trunk strap.</li> <li>• It may have leg extension straps that go around the upper thigh to further secure the person.</li> <li>• This is an easier sling to put on and can be used for toileting purposes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Standing Band Sling with Leg straps (32 seconds)</b>  <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hw_oX8A185Lk&amp;NR=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hw_oX8A185Lk&amp;NR=1</a></p>
<p><b>Disposable Slings</b></p> 	<p>Used by one person only</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on hygiene and infection control</li> <li>• They should <b>not</b> be washed and should be disposed of once soiled or damaged or the person no longer requires it</li> </ul>	<p>No You Tube Clip available</p>


## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p style="color: #800000;"><b>Ceiling Hoists with Junctions or turntables</b></p> 	<p>A turntable is a circular junction that allows a number of straight or curved tracks to join and then change direction.</p> <p>It is part of the overall ceiling track system.</p> <p>The rotating mechanism of the turntable can be operated via the hoists hand held controls or manually via a pull cord.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used in situations where the person needs to be lifted and transferred to a number of locations within a building.</li> <li>May be used in situations where space does not allow the span required for a curved track.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Turntable Demonstration (51 seconds)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lN6vXeKlFI">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lN6vXeKlFI</a></p>
<p style="color: #800000;"><b>Ceiling Hoists that require modifications though a doorway</b></p> 	<p>A ceiling hoist that is required to travel from room to room through a doorway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This requires removing a section of the wall above the door.</li> <li>Clear measurements are required by builder and hoist installer to ensure that clearance for the bracket, rail and hoist motor can travel through freely.</li> </ul>	<p>No You tube clip available</p>

## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p style="color: #800000;"><b>Load Capacity</b> <b>Two motors on track(s)</b></p> 	<p style="color: #800000;">Overhead twin motors on a single or double tracking system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used for bariatric clients when an increased load capacity required.</li> <li>• Overhead twin motors mounted to a single or twin parallel tracks can increase the functional load capacity to be lifted.</li> </ul>	<p style="color: #800000;">No Youtube clip available</p>
<p style="color: #800000;"><b>Multifunctional Hoists</b></p> 	<p style="color: #800000;">Hoists that can be a full body lift <b>or</b> a stand up hoist.</p> <p style="color: #800000;">They can also be motorized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ability to change the hoists function results in use by more than one user.</li> <li>• May be used in a progressive illness.</li> </ul>	<p style="color: #800000;">No Youtube clip available</p>

## SWEP Transfer, Hoists and Slings – Equipment Features

Equipment	Definition	Functional Implications	YouTube Clip
<p style="color: #FF0000;"><b>Elk Lifting Cushion</b></p> 	<p>A portable battery operated inflatable lifting cushion consisting of four individual layers.</p> <p>Each layer is inflated individually via a hand held control in numerical sequence.</p> <p>It assists a fallen person from the floor to a seated position.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will assist in lifting a fallen person from the floor with the help of a one or two person assist.</li> <li>• The deflated Elk is placed under the pelvis prior to inflation.</li> <li>• The person being lifted requires trunk control and sitting balance.</li> <li>• It is important to support the seated person at the shoulders as it does not have a backrest for support.</li> <li>• It has a lift capacity of 320 kgs (supplier stated)</li> <li>• May reduce the need to call an ambulance if the person is not injured but has difficulty in standing up.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=idQJ7i6KamA">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=idQJ7i6KamA</a>                      Demonstration of the Elk Lifting a Client from floor with a one person assist. (4 mins).</p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-6jkdaky9k">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-6jkdaky9k</a>                      Demonstration of the Elk (without a person) and with a person on a stretcher. (2mins.36 secs)</p>