

1000 lb 2-Point Spreader Bar Instructions 700-05400- BOX & 700-05401-BOX

Spreader Bar Compatibility

The 1000 lb 2-point spreader bar is compatible with the Maxi Sky 1000 ceiling lifts. For more information about the Maxi Sky 1000 usage, please refer to the *Instruction for Use* provided with the lift.

WARNING: The *Maxi Sky 1000* can be supplied either with a 2-point or a 4-point spreader bar. Make sure that only compatible slings are used with the 2-point spreader bar.

Safety Instructions

WARNING: The 1000 lb 2-point spreader bar is intended to be used for patients whose weight is within a specified safe working load. Do not attempt to lift more than the lowest weight limit indicated on the following:

- the track system;
- the “maximum load” label on the *Maxi Sky 1000*;
- on the spreader bar;
- on the accessories;
- on the sling.

Attaching the Spreader Bar to the Lift

WARNING: Before using the *Maxi Sky 1000*, always ensure the pivot bloc is installed correctly through the spreader bar and that the split ring is correctly inserted through the hole in the pin.

Refer to Fig. 1 below for details on how to securely attach the spreader bar to the ceiling lift.

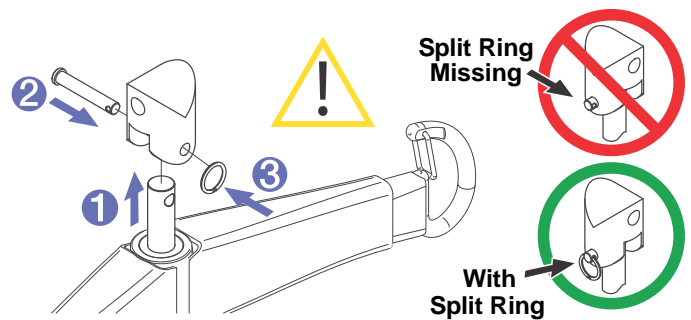
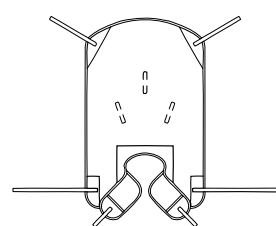


Fig. 1

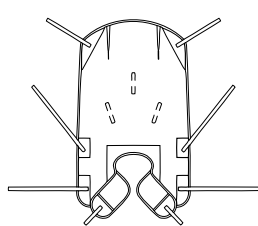
WARNING: Spreader bars must only be installed by a qualified person.

Compatible Sling

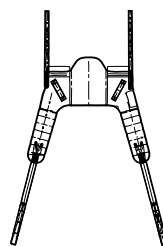
WARNING: Slings shown in Fig. 2 are intended to be used only with the 2-point spreader bar.



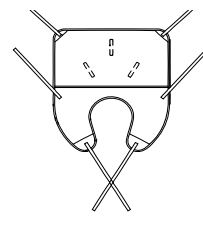
Hammock - THAi



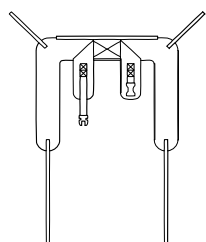
Hammock 6 - THA6i



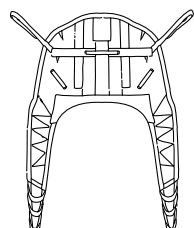
General Purpose -
MLA3000



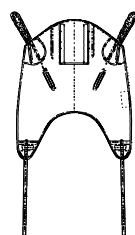
Quick Fit - TIR



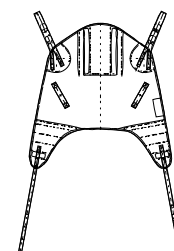
Hygienic - THY



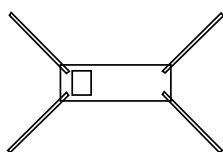
Combi - 62600X



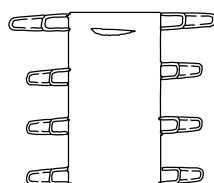
Mesh with Head Support -
MLA4060



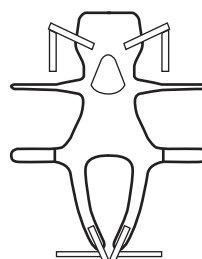
With Head support -
MLA2000



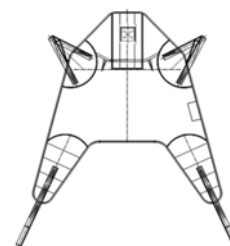
Limb - 300.20005



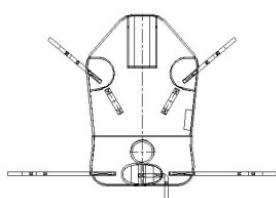
Repositioning - 624500



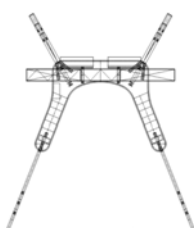
Walking Jacket - MAA5000



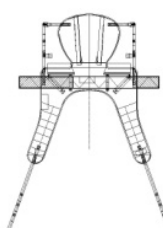
Flite (disposable) -
MFA2000



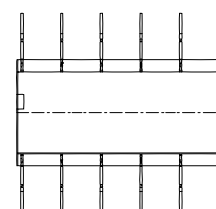
Hammock Amputee -
MLA7000



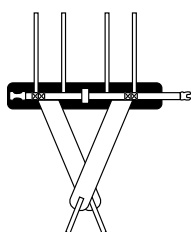
Toilet - MLA4531



Toilet - MLA4031



Repositioning - MAA6000



Walking - TEM

Fig. 2

Please refer to your local ArjoHuntleigh representative for ordering.

For more details about sling use, please refer to the document accompanying the sling.

WARNING: Only use slings supplied by ArjoHuntleigh and that are designed to be used with the Maxi Sky 1000.

Transfer Using the 2-Point Spreader Bar

Before Approaching the Patient

The attendants should always tell the patient what they are about to do. Make sure to have on hand a sling that is of the correct model and of adequate size for transfer with the Maxi Sky 1000 unit.

Before performing the transfer, it is important to evaluate the patient's general condition. For example, an agitated patient will require a specific type of sling.

Procedure for Using Loop Slings with a 2-Point Spreader Bar

See "Compatible Sling" on page 2" to know which slings can be used with the 2-point spreader bar.

If in any doubt as to the weight of the patient, select one sling with the 2-point spreader bar, then use a patient scale to check the weight prior to accurate sling selection.

The correct size sling will be able to support the patient's shoulders during the transferring procedure.

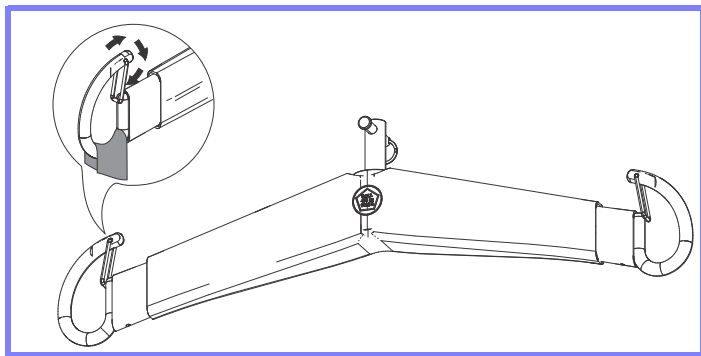


Fig. 3

WARNING: The 2-point spreader bar has hooks for use only with slings equipped with loops.

When attaching a loop sling to the 2-point spreader bar, always ensure the sling attachment loops are positioned correctly into the retaining hooks as shown in Fig. 3.

The specific sling loops chosen determine the position of the patient. Different loop combinations can be used to allow the patient to be lifted and transferred in positions ranging from semi-reclined to seated.

Once the loop sling has been fitted around the patient, it can be configured in three ways. With each of the three methods described it is necessary to first connect each shoulder loop (points A) of the sling to the hook that is on the the same side of the spreader bar (see Fig. 4).

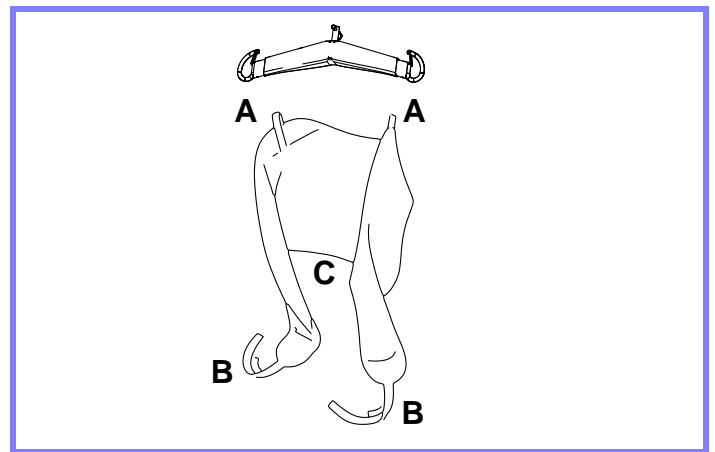


Fig. 4

Method 1: With the sling correctly positioned around the patient, slide the left-hand leg section of the sling under the patient's left thigh and the right-hand leg section under the patient's right thigh. Attach each leg loop (see points B in Fig. 4) of the sling to the outer hook on the opposite side of the spreader bar (see Fig. 5).

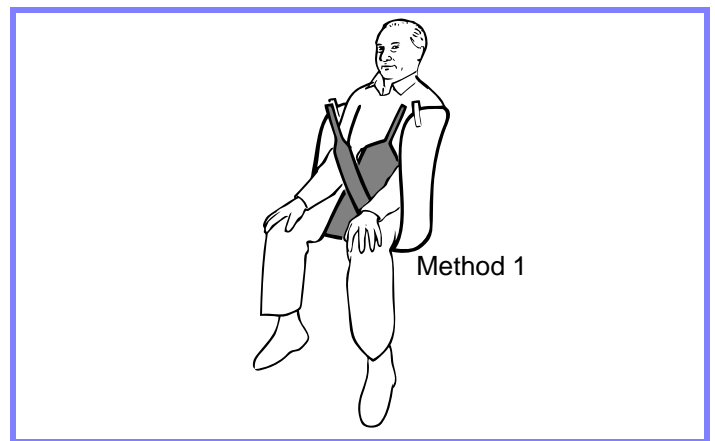


Fig. 5

Method 2: With the sling correctly positioned around the patient, pass each leg section of the sling under both thighs of the patient, then attach each leg loop (see points B in Fig. 4) to the outer hook on the opposite side of the spreader bar (see Fig. 6).

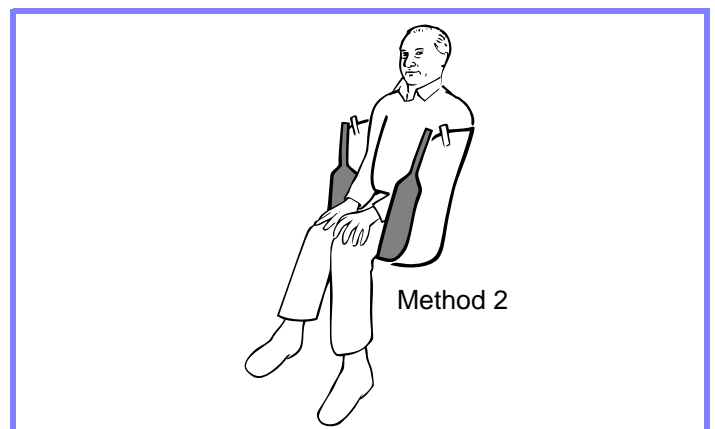


Fig. 6

CAUTION: This method might not be suitable for confused, combative or erratic patients as they can fall forward and get injured.

Method 3: With the sling correctly positioned around the patient, slide the left-hand leg section of the sling under the patient's left thigh and the right-hand leg section under the patient's right thigh, then attach each leg loop (see points B in Fig. 4) to the hook that is on the same side of the spreader bar (see Fig. 7).

This particular method holds the patients legs in abduction, and is useful for toileting.

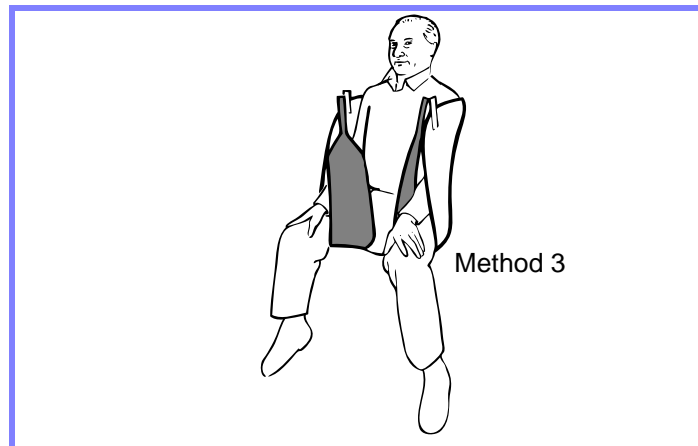


Fig. 7

CAUTION: This method might not be suitable for patients with no upper body control as they can slide down and almost out of the sling when it is applied in this manner.

Apart from the methods listed above, the 2-point spreader bar with loop slings is also extremely useful for lifting patients who have contracted legs. Attach the sling in the regular manner as described in the following section "To lift a Patient from a Bed".

For more information on the use of loop slings, refer to the Loop Slings Instructions for Use that comes with the sling.

To Lift a Patient from a Bed

If the patient cannot attain a sitting position, then roll the patient toward you, fold the sling in half lengthwise and place it along the patient's back. Position the sling so that when rolled back, the patient will lie in the center of the sling.

Align the bottom of the sling with the patient's coccyx (see Fig. 8). When the patient is lying in the correct position on the sling, carefully flex the patient's legs and bring the leg sections of the sling under the thighs, ready to attach the complete sling to the 2-point spreader bar.

NOTE: The design of the spreader bar and sling allows for the transfer to be done with only one caregiver.

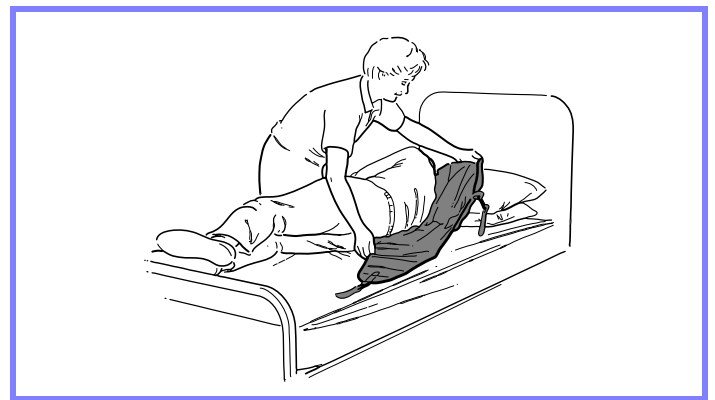


Fig. 8

If the patient can sit easily, the sling can be positioned the same way as if the patient was seated in a chair: i.e. by easing the patient forward, (if necessary) slide the sling down the patient's back until seam C (see Fig. 4) reaches the base of the spine. Take attachment points B and pass the leg sections of the sling underneath the patient's thighs, as appropriate to one of the three methods for lifting. Ensure that the sling's sections are not twisted underneath the patient.

To Lift a Patient from a Chair

Lower the spreader bar until you can easily attach the loops of the sling. Be careful not to allow the spreader bar to touch the patient, using your hand to stabilize it.

WARNING: Always hold the spreader bar until at least a couple of loops are attached to the spreader bar, to prevent it from striking the patient (see Fig. 9).

Once the sling has been positioned and attached securely to the spreader bar as described in any of the three methods, lift the patient using the hand control.

Avoid lifting the patient higher than eye level to lessen anxieties the patient may feel about heights.

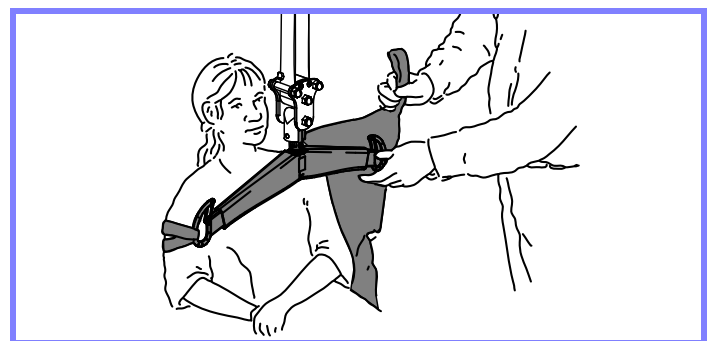


Fig. 9

To Lift a Patient from the Floor

Raise and support the patient into a sitting or half sitting position. Some attendants prefer to use a larger sling for this operation (see Fig. 10).

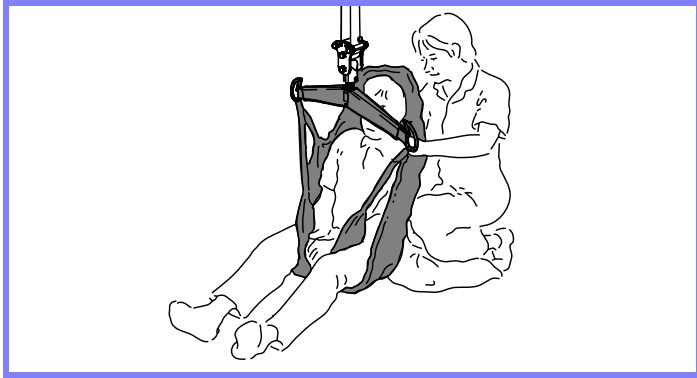


Fig. 10

Slide the sling down the patient's back as described previously, bring the leg sections of the sling into position and under the patient's thighs. Lower the spreader bar (taking care not to permit it to touch the patient) until the spreader bar is low enough to attach the sling shoulder loops. Flex up the patient's knees to connect the leg sections of the sling.

WARNING: Before lifting the patient, check that the sling attachment loops are securely positioned within the spreader bar hooks (see Fig. 3 on page 3) and that the loops stay in place as the patient is gradually lifted.

Transferring the Patient

Turn the patient to face the direction of travel, and keep him/her at chair height; this can provide the patient with a level of confidence and dignity.

WARNING: Ensure any obstructions are removed from the intended route of travel.

To ensure maximum comfort for the patient, do not allow the patient to hold on to the spreader bar.

When the patient has been returned to a bed he/she may be reclined before the sling is unhooked from the spreader bar.