

The **Limb Sling** is designed to assist in lifting a leg or arm for cleaning, changing wound dressing, catheter insertion, and more. This sling is available in both polyester and disposable materials along with 6" or 12" lengths.

### Features:

- 450 lbs weight capacity
- Made from rip stop polyester — if punctured or torn, it will not rip
- Attaches to any 2 or 4-point hook and loop sling attachment system
- Antimicrobial Protection — inhibits growth of microbes such as bacteria, mold and mildew that can cause stains, odors, and product deterioration (Excludes disposables)



Sling Part Numbers:

Size	Polyester	Disposable
6 inch	400250	600250
12 inch	400275	600275

\*Proper patient and risk assessment is always required when deciding which sling type and application is to be used. Always refer to your institutional policies and procedures to ensure appropriate techniques are being used.



### Washing Instructions:

- Machine wash in soap solution
- Max washing temperature: 165° F
- Rinse thoroughly
- Do not bleach
- Do not dry clean



### Drying Instructions:

- Hang or tumble dry
- Max drying temperature: 175° F
- Do not overload dryer
- Do not place with direct heat source in dryer

\***WIPING:** Between uses, Accel® TB or similar products can be used to clean this product. Follow the manufacturer's guidelines when cleaning. When soiled, please follow the washing instructions.

\*Disposable slings are designed such that laundry is not required nor allowed. Therefore, the sling should be disposed of any time there is visible soiling of the sling and replaced with a new disposable sling.

## Sling Inspection:



### Use of Bleach

The use of bleach for cleaning any Medicare manufactured sling is not encouraged. Using bleach will reduce the "life" of the sling. Bleach is known to speed up fabric deterioration while causing fading and discoloration. If your facility is using bleach to launder slings it is imperative to inspect for premature wearing on a regular basis. This will ensure a safe transfer for the patient and caregiver.



### Loose Stitching

Any loose stitching on the sling, even if it is only supportive stitching, weakens that area and puts more strain on other areas of the sling.



### Fraying

Any fraying of the material on the sling or belt is a clear indication that the fabric is in a weakened condition. Slings and belts with fraying should be removed from service immediately.

### Rips or Burns in Material

Tears in fabric can spread and cause excess strain to be put on other areas of the sling. Slings and belts with rips, tears or burns should be removed from service immediately.

### Time or Duration of Use

The longevity of a Medicare sling is determined by frequency of use and washes, washing and drying temperatures, detergent/disinfectants, patient weight, and incontinence. Average life expectancy of a sling ranges from 6 months to 3 years and is impacted by many variables.

### Items which impact integrity of slings:

- Frequency of use
- Frequency of washes between use
- Washing temperature
- Drying temperature
- Detergents and disinfectants
- Amount of weight lifted
- Patient incontinence
- Age of sling

# Limb Sling Instructions



## Wound Care/Active & Passive Range of Motion

1. Wrap over and under limb and place straps to opposite sides of main hanger bar.

Common Uses:

- Change wound dressing
- Active and passive range of motion



## Peri Care & Foley Catheter Placement

1. Wrap two slings over and under each knee. Hook up each knee strap to opposite sides of the main hanger bar.
2. Place one sling under lower back, wrap second sling over and under one knee. Hook up each to opposite sides of main hanger bar.



## Torso Lifting

1. Place sling under shoulder blades with straps coming up under armpits.

Common Uses:

- Assist with X-ray placement
- Assist from supine to dangle



## Pannus Lifting

1. Place sling under pannus with side straps hanging off each side of the bed. Two staff members can grab side supports and pull to lift the pannus. Make sure proper body mechanics are followed during the transfer.



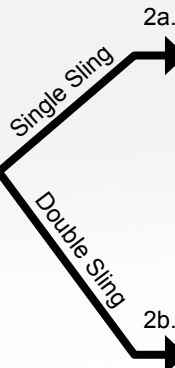
## Limb Lifting Back to Bed (Dangle to Supine)

1. (Single Sling) Wrap over and under both legs to secure dangling legs at the side of the bed. Hook up to opposite sides of the main hanger bar.
2. (Double Sling) Using two limb slings, wrap over and under each leg. Attach each leg to opposite sides of the main hanger bar.

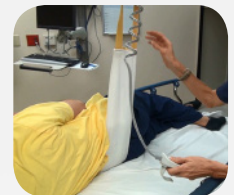
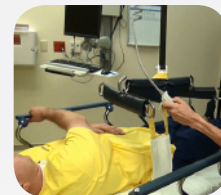
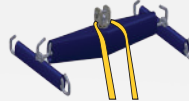
## Patient Turning



1. Tie the sling off on the side of the bed.



- 2a. Place sling under lower back and attach sling over center of hanger bar.



- 2b. Place second sling under shoulder blades. Attach lower back and shoulder blade attachment to opposite sides of main hanger bar.



Only people who have received proper training should attempt to use Medicare Lift Systems. Improper use can lead to serious injury.

To ensure anyone using Medicare's Lift Systems is properly trained, an on-going training program should be established. Contact your Medicare Safe Patient Handling Consultant, or Medicare Technical Support at 1-866-891-6502 should you have further questions.

Please read and adhere to the following guidelines:

1. Read all lift instructions before using.
2. Do not exceed safe weight capacity.
3. Visually inspect the sling prior to using it (check for fraying, cuts, or tears to straps and/or material).
4. Position the sling, per the provided instructions, around the individual.
5. Do not use the lift systems for anything but their stated purpose.
6. All Medicare loop-style slings are compatible with Medicare and competitor's 2-, 4-, and 6-point carry bars.