

The **Repositioning and Stretcher Sling** family has been designed to be left under the patient. These slings assist with repositioning, turning, and lateral transfers from bed to gurney or operating table.

Features:

- 1,000 lbs weight capacity
- Made from rip stop polyester — if punctured or torn, it will not rip
- 8-point hook up — 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)

Photo of Stretcher Repositioning Sling (Part Number 402508)



Sling Part Numbers:

Sling Type	Polyester	Mesh	Disposable
Stretcher Sling 80.5" L x 47.5" W	402450	NA	600200
Repositioning Sling 80.5" L x 55.5" W	NA	402500	600210
Bariatric Sling 88" L x 70" W	402503	NA	NA
Stretcher Repositioning Sling 84" L x 46" W	NA	402508	NA
Autopsy Sling 80" L x 24" W	402506	NA	NA
Torso Sling 52" L x 24" W	402507	NA	NA

*Sizing chart is only a guide. Different patient body types including height and width can affect the fit of the sling. Caregiver must determine correct size for patients.

*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.



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.

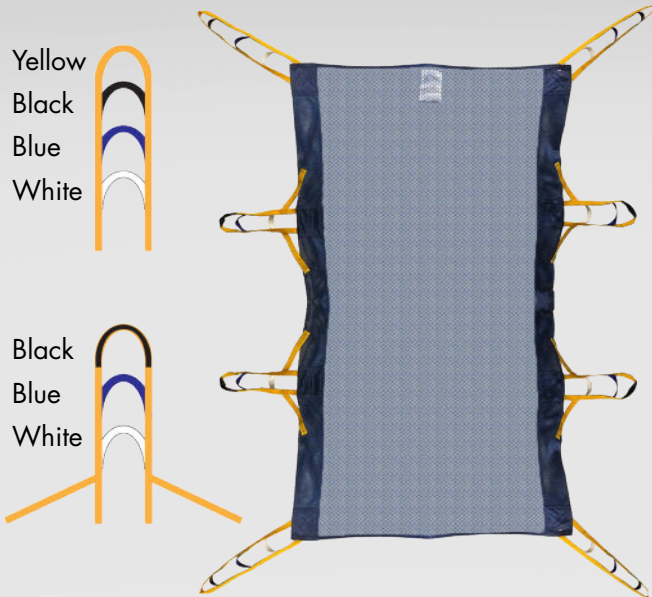


Loose Stitching

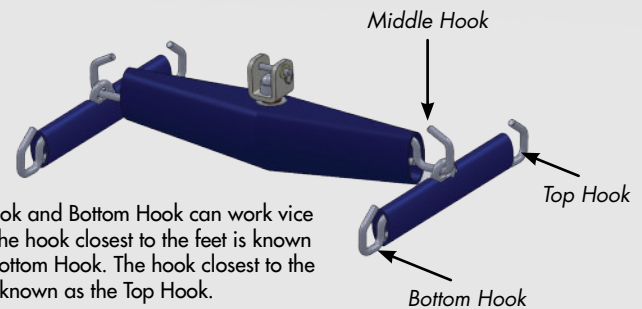
Any loose stitching on the sling, even if it is only supportive stitching, weakens that area and puts more strain on other areas of the sling.

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



Note: The color of loops used can vary from person to person depending on weight distribution. Adjust the color of the loops according to the length that is needed to ensure that the patient remains level during the transfer.



*Top Hook and Bottom Hook can work vice versa. The hook closest to the feet is known as the Bottom Hook. The hook closest to the head is known as the Top Hook.

Using the Repositioning Sling: Standard Loop Colors to Keep Patient Level



*Ensure main carry bar is perpendicular to the patient's body.

- White loop on head (1st) strap to top hook
- White loop on shoulder (2nd) strap to middle hook
- Black loop on leg (3rd) strap to middle hook
- Yellow loop on foot (4th) strap to bottom hook

Using the Repositioning Sling: Standard Loop Colors to Turn Patient



*Ensure main carry bar is parallel to the patient's body.

- Hook head & shoulder (1st & 2nd) loops to middle hook
- Hook leg & foot (3rd & 4th) to opposite middle hook

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.