

SafetySure Transfer Belts Facts

Positioning

Position the SSTB low on the individual waist. Tighten the SSTB by pulling on the two end pieces (fig. 1). Remember, that an individuals girth is greater when sitting. It is important that the SSTB is comfortably tight. To remove the SSTB, the release clips on the both sides of the buckle.



1. Adjusting the tension on a SST Belt

Helping an individual to stand or sit

There are many different ways to use the SSTB to assist an individual to stand or sit. Think of the direction of the transfer and follow the body's natural movement pattern (fig. 2 - 6). Either, the individual, caregiver, or both can wear an SSTB.



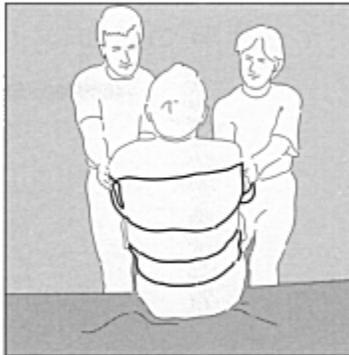
2. An active patient



3. A partially active and light patient



4. A heavy and fairly weak patient



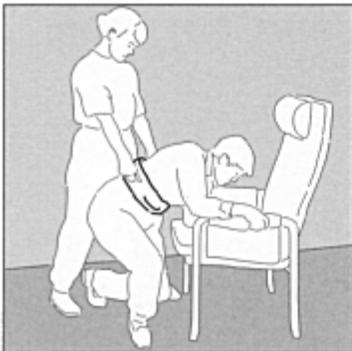
5. A patient who is heavy at the back and rigid, is moved using both a SST Sling and a SST Belt.



6. A weak and possibly rigid patient

Helping and individual up from the floor

The SSTB is extremely useful in helping someone up from the floor. Remember, do not lift straight upward, but follow a natural movement pattern. The individual is then able to gain additional support from leaning against the bed or gripping onto a chair (fig. 7).



7. An active patient feels more secure with a helper using a SSTB Belt



8. A standing, active patient

Transfer between bed and wheelchair

The SSTB is of considerable help in performing transfers from a bed to a wheelchair. The individual can be either standing or sitting (fig. 8).

Transfer between a wheelchair and a car

For transfers into a car, a Safety Sure™ Transfer Board can be used in combination with a SSTB (fig. 9). Make sure that the individual does not end up sitting between the wheelchair and the car seat. In the case of a passive individual, a Safety Sure™ Transfer Sling (Item 3011) may also be used by placing it underneath the buttock area of the individual. Using this technique, it makes the transfer easier for the individual and puts less strain on the caregiver.



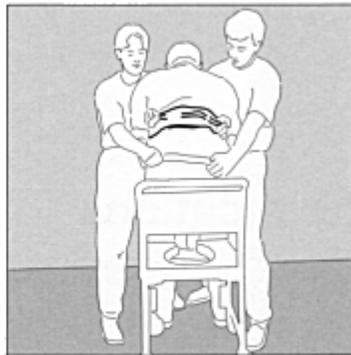
9. An active patient being helped into a car

Help during toileting

When an individual needs to use the toilet, it is important to plan ahead and keep the safety of both the individual and caregiver in mind (fig. 10). If there is not enough space in the bathroom, it is advisable to use a commode outside of the bathroom. If the patient is heavy, two caregivers may be needed (fig. 11).



10. A sitting patient with a SST Board



11. A heavy and partly active patient

Support when walking

When supporting someone who is ambulatory, it is important to keep on arm around the patient for protection (fig. 12). Always hold the individual close to you. This enables the caregiver to react more quickly if the individual needs help and reduces the amount of strain on the caregiver. The SSTB, with its multiple handles, provides good grips and a comfortable way of supporting the individual.



12. An active patient requiring support



13. A large, heavy patient collapsing

Protecting an individual who is unstable when walking

When there is a risk that an individual could fall while walking, it is important to hold the individual close to the caregiver in order to prevent the individual from slipping down. If this does occur, let the individual slide down along the outside of the caregivers leg (fig. 13).

Directions for use

Please read the instruction sheet before using the Safety Sure Transfer Belt.