



**User Guide (0108)  
Barton Ceiling Track Lift**



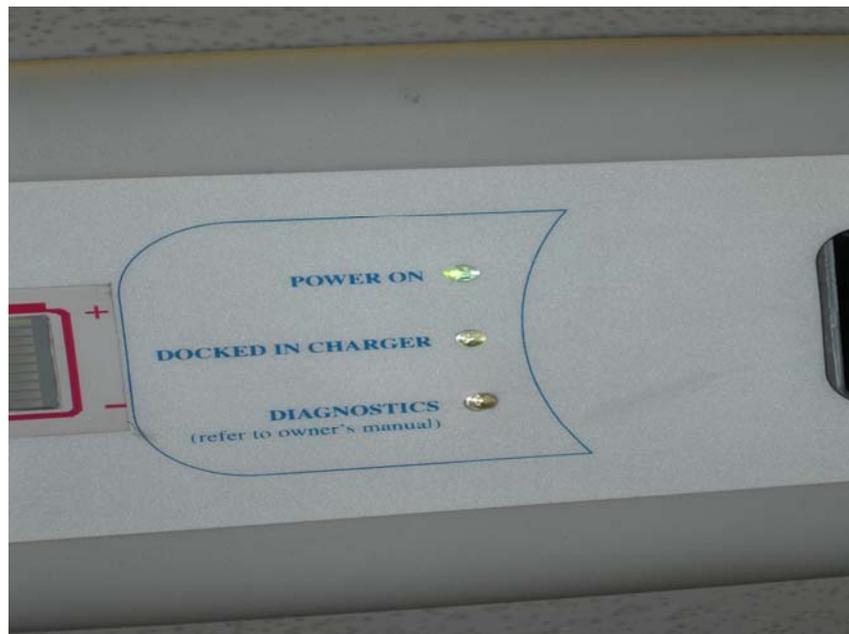
## Lift Features

### 1. Lift capabilities and design features;

- Ceiling Track Lifts are designed to withstand the rigors of daily institutional use
- 475, 650, or 1000 pound capacity
- Can be used for various mobility and patient handling needs

### 2. Lift operation;

- Motor can be returned to charger by pressing the (Return to Charge) RTC button or manually pushing the motor into the charger.
- Electric battery pack will last approximately 36 lifts (depending on patient weight).
- Indicator lights on motor:



- a) Green light - power light.
- b) Amber light - motor docked in charging station
- c) Red light – indicates unit requires maintenance illuminates when there is a problem or after one year and/or 1000 lifts. Contact biomedical department for all maintenance concerns.

- Use of hand control;

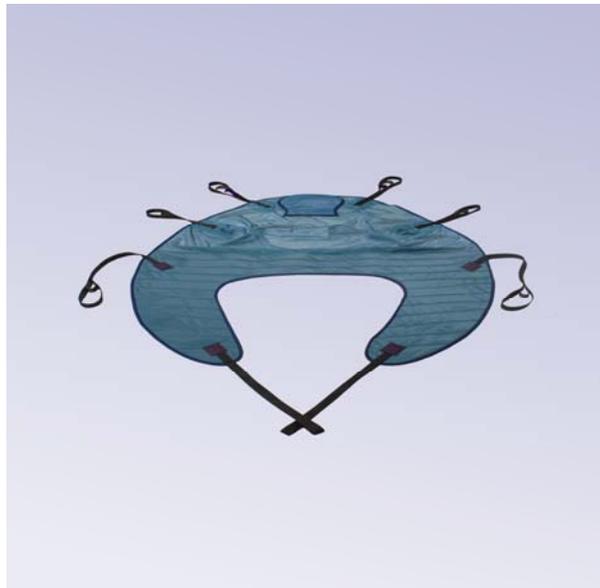


- a) Return to charge hand control has buttons for power, emergency down, up, down, left, and right
  - b) Power traverse hand control has buttons for power, emergency down, up, down, left, and right
  - c) Operator traverse hand control has buttons for power, emergency down, up, and down
- Safety features:



- a) Pulling the emergency pull cord cuts all power to the motor (pulling the cord again restores power).
- b) Secondary safety buttons located on the motor itself – power, up, down, and emergency down.
- c) Review the emergency up/down feature on the front of lift in case of power outage unit requires a socket wrench or drill to operate. Call bio-med.
- Sling selection and application
  - a) General Purpose Sling: Apply the general purpose sling (padded with head support) to patient w/ label at patients head and away from the patients body. Choosing the correct size sling will ensure patient comfort and safety
  - b) Positioning Sling: Perform log roll patient to get positioning sling under the patient. Positioning sling can remain under patient without fear of compromising skin integrity if a cotton sheet is placed between the patient's skin and the sling.
  - c) Hygiene Sling: attaches around patient's waist and straps go under the legs of patient.
  - d) Sling care - reusable slings can be laundered (refer to owners manual and the infection control policy in your ministry for further instructions-encourage staff to replace slings when fraying is evident)

## Perform a Lift



1. For safety reasons it is recommended that more than one caregiver be available when performing all patient lifts.
2. Explain procedure to patient before beginning.
3. Select the correct size and type of sling (noting various sizes and purposes).
4. Apply the general purpose sling (padded w/ head support) to patient (explain importance of proper sizing (safety and comfort)).
5. Proper orientation of sling is achieved by placing the label facing out and positioned between the shoulder blades.
6. Alternately, raise the head of the bed. Lean the patient forward and slide the general purpose sling down to the patient's coccyx. Ease the patient back and pull the sling legs underneath the patient's legs.
7. Center the carry bar over the patient's chest/torso.
8. Lower the carry bar, using the hand control, to just over the patient's chest. Explain to patient that they can hold on to the padded carry bar for comfort/reassurance.
9. Hook the straps to the carry bar, ensuring that the same color loop is attached on each side of the carry bar.
10. Inform attendees if caregiver desires the patient to be in more of a "seated position", attach the shorter loops at the head of the carry bar. (Short-Short-Long-Long)
11. Raise the patient using the hand control. Lift the patient up and ensure that all the straps are attached securely to carry bar. Ascertain patient comfort level at this time.
12. Once the patient is secure in the sling, lift the patient until they clear the bed.
13. At this point you can use the hand control to move the patient left and right (if applicable) or you can simply move the patient via the carry bar/sling handles.
14. Lower the patient onto a chair or stretcher using the hand control.
15. If lowering the patient onto a chair, have the caregiver pull up slightly on the center carrying strap attached to the sling. This will ensure that the patient is seated properly in the chair.
16. Detach the straps.
17. Raise the carry bar and move it back to the charging station (either manually or via the return to charge button depending on unit model).
18. If you have transferred the patient into a chair, pull out the sling straps underneath the patient's legs; have the patient lean forward and pull out the sling.

## Demonstrate a Lift (Positioning Sling)



1. For safety reasons it is recommended that more than one care giver be available when performing all patient lifts.
2. Explain procedure to patient before beginning.
3. Positioning slings
  - Note weight capacity of positioning sling. This information can be found on label of sling.
  - Explain the positioning sling can be left between the patient's linen and the mattress (positioning sling "breathes" and will not contribute to skin breakdown).
  - This sling allows caregiver to reposition patient in bed.
4. Positioning sling should already be under patient.
5. Center carry bar over patient's chest/torso.
6. Lower carry bar using hand control to just over the patient's chest/torso.
  - Explain to patient that they can hold onto padded carry bar for comfort/reassurance.
7. Hook straps to carry bar, ensuring the same color loop is attached on each side of the carry bar.

8. Explain that if the caregiver desires patient to be in more of a "seated position", attach shorter loops at head to carry bar. (Short-Short-Long-Long)
9. Raise the patient using the hand control. Lift the patient up and ensure that all straps are attached securely to carry bar. Ascertain patient comfort level at this time.
10. When you are sure the patient is secure in sling, lift patient until clear of bed.
11. Using the hand control to move patient left and right (if applicable) or simply traverse them via the carry bar.
12. Lower patient onto stretcher or bed using hand control.
13. Detach straps from positioning sling.
14. Raise carry bar and move it back to charging station (either manually or via return to charge button depending on unit model).

### **Repositioning a patient (Positioning Sling)**



1. For safety reasons it is recommended that more than one care giver be available when performing all patient lifts.
2. Explain procedure to patient before beginning.
3. Side rails should be raised to ensure patient safety.
4. Lead health care provider should be positioned on the opposite side to which the patient is being turned (assisting health care provider should be on side patient is being turned to).
5. Center carry bar over patient's chest/torso.
6. Lower carry bar using hand control to just over patient's chest/torso. When repositioning a patient the straps on one side of the sling are attached to all four arms of the carry bar.

7. The two middle straps are attached to the proximal (in relation to health care provider) hooks on the carry bar. The straps at top and bottom are attached to distal hooks of carry bar (STRAPS ON DISTAL SIDE OF SLING SHOULD NOT BE ATTACHED TO CARRY BAR).
8. Raise lift using hand control (as lift is raised patient will start to turn onto their side, when turned sufficiently a pillow should be placed under patient to hold position and make them comfortable). Ascertain patient comfort level at this time.
9. When you are sure patient is securely positioned detach sling.
10. Raise carry bar and move it back to charging station (either manually or via return to charge button depending on unit model).

### **Lifting a Patient from the Floor (Various Slings)**

1. For safety reasons it is recommended that more than one care giver be available when performing all patient lifts.
2. Explain procedure to patient before beginning.
3. This procedure can be performed using Positioning, Quick Fit, or General Purpose Slings.
  - Point out the differences in sizes, weight capacities, and characteristics of each sling.
  - Note – While similar to the General Purpose Sling the Quick Fit Sling has four straps that are longer than those of the General Purpose Sling. This sling has padded head support and fewer straps.
4. Assess patient and determine whether or not it is safe to move the patient.
5. If patient can sit up, apply sling as stated above.
6. If patient cannot sit up, log roll them to apply sling.
7. Center carry bar over patient's chest/torso.
8. Lower carry bar using hand control to just over the patient's chest/torso.
  - Patient may hold onto padded carry bar for comfort/reassurance.
9. Hook straps to carry bar, ensuring same color loop is attached on each side of the carry bar.
10. Explain that if caregiver desires patient be in more of a "seated position", attach shorter loops at head to the carry bar.
11. Raise patient using hand control. Lift patient up and ensure all straps are attached securely to carry bar.

12. When sure patient is secure in sling, lift patient until they are off of floor and high enough to be transferred to stretcher/bed.
13. Use the hand control to move patient left and right (if applicable) or you can simply traverse patient manually via carry bar.
14. Lower patient onto stretcher or bed using hand control.
15. Detach straps from positioning sling.
16. Raise carry bar and move it back to charging station (either manually or via return to charge button depending on unit model).