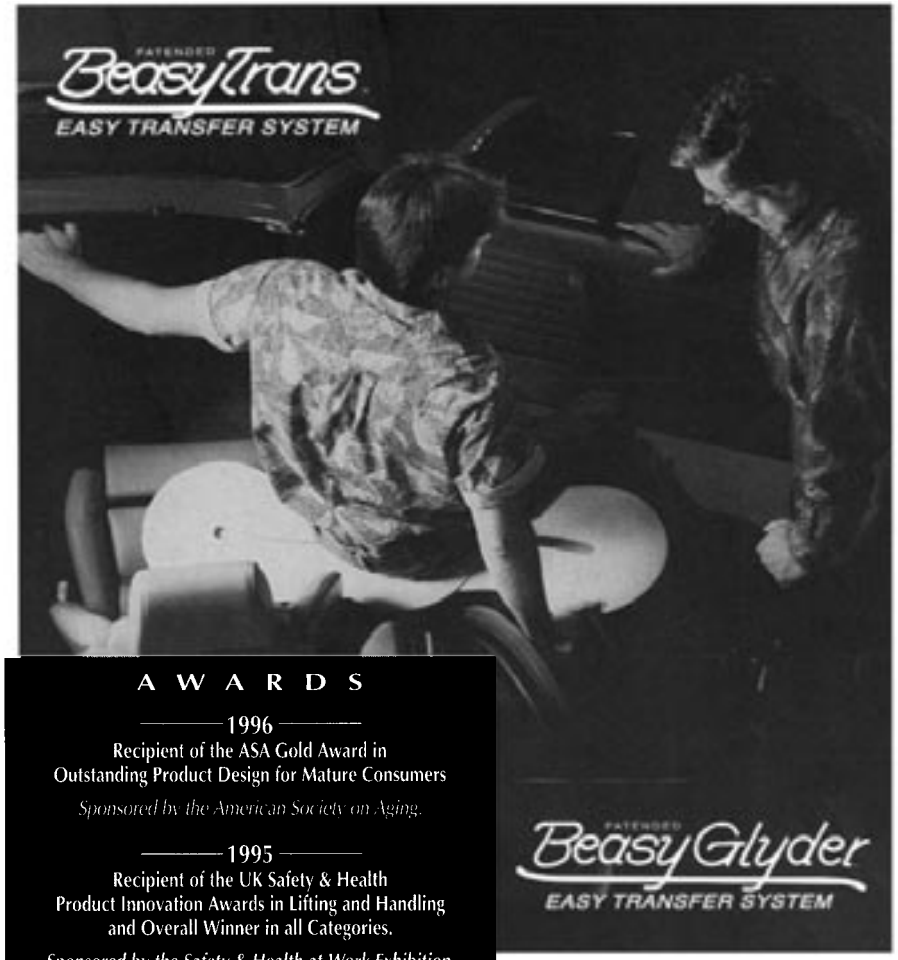
INSTRUCTIONS

And product information



AWARDS

1996

Recipient of the ASA Gold Award in Outstanding Product Design for Mature Consumers

Sponsored by the American Society on Aging.

1995

Recipient of the UK Safety & Health Product Innovation Awards in Lifting and Handling and Overall Winner in all Categories.

Sponsored by the Safety & Health at Work Exhibition, The Safety & Health Practitioner in conjunction with The Institution of Occupational Safety & Health

Instead of "lifting and muscling"... it's "guiding and gliding!"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Read complete instructions found in this instruction book prior to use.

1) Use only after consultation with a health care professional.
2) Insure that unit is securely positioned on both ends.
3) Limit inclines during transfers.
4) If hard surface is involved, choose suitable material and place between transfer system and hard surface.
5) Insure that front edge of seat is showing prior to transfer.
6) Insure that the pathway of the seat is clear of obstructions.
7) Do not lift patient during transfer.
8) Caution: Keep hands off unit during transfer.

1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Welcome to the world of the BeasyTrans, Beasy II and BeasyGlyder, Easy Transfer Systems

As the photograph shows, the BeasyTrans/Beasy II, Easy Transfer Systems provide an upright, dignified lateral slide, rather than any type of lift transfer. No lifting means that soreness and injury to the patient's shoulders and arms are greatly reduced. In addition, the Beasy technology is "tissue friendly." The friction caused by movement is absorbed by the system, not the user's skin.

"No - Lift Transferring" is important to caregivers as well. Statistics show that nursing personnel, for example, are among the leaders in the labor force for lower back injury compensation claims. Numerous studies have linked these injuries directly to patient moving tasks. With a Beasy, "No-Lift" transfer, the risk of injuries caused by lifting is greatly reduced.

Getting to know the Beasy:

There are some instructions and procedures for using the BeasyTrans Easy Transfer Systems that must be followed in order to realize the full benefits of these products:

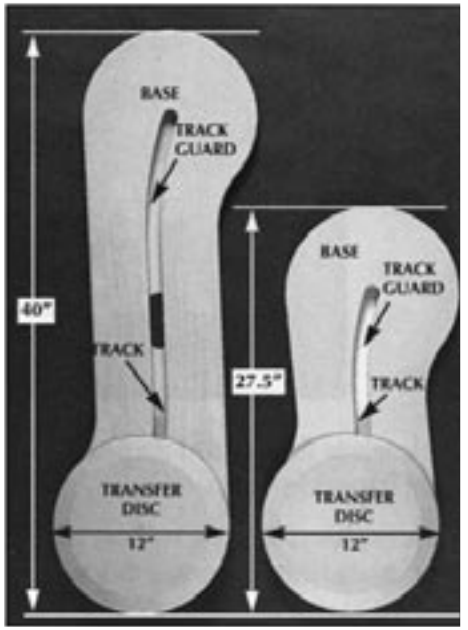
1. Please take the time to read and understand the contents of this booklet thoroughly prior to using these transfer systems.

2. The BeasyTrans Systems are intended for use with the assistance of a caregiver.

3. Caregivers: As you implement the procedures outlined in this booklet be sure to practice sound, basic body mechanics: Stay as close to your patient as possible; avoid reaching during the transfer process; bend with your knees; keep your back straight; and remember — NO LIFTING! Let the Beasy do the work!

2 NOMENCLATURE

Meet the Beasy and Beasy II!



Let's begin by getting familiar with BeasyTrans and Beasy II and their various features. Both the BeasyTrans/Beasy II Easy Transfer Systems are made of a combination of ultra strong polymers which are patented products of the DuPont company. These mineral reinforced resins are among the toughest plastics known to man.

Strength is not an issue for these transfer systems. They have been used to transfer patients weighing over 400 lbs. and have been stressed to over 1100 lbs in laboratories without breaking

The BeasyTrans and Beasy II systems have a trackguard which covers the underside of the track. Its purpose is to keep "egg crate" and other soft cushioning systems from pushing into the track and obstructing the movement of the seat. The track guard is also removable for cleaning.

3 BEFORE YOU TRANSFER

There's an old saying: "Plan your work, then work your plan." In a sense, this is good advice for transferring into and out of a wheelchair. It is the planning we do prior to the transfer that determines how smoothly that transfer will progress. In this section we will list, in order, the steps to take prior to transferring, using the BeasyTrans or the Beasy II.

Step 1. Arrange a level transfer

The first step is to create the most level transfer. This is very important. In the case of the bed to wheelchair or wheelchair to bed transfer, adjust bed, if possible, to approximate the height of the wheelchair seat.

Use all means possible to level the transfer. At no time should there be more than a six inch difference in respective heights of the systems' ends.

If the surfaces are close to the same height, a small adjustment may be achieved by using a cushion to raise one end of the system. (See photo above)

Note: If you are unable to arrange the transfer surfaces so that the height differential is 6 inches or less it may require the help of an additional caregiver.

Step 2. Remove the wheelchair arm and footrest closest to the transfer surface; swing away the other footrest.

Always adjust the wheelchair to give yourself maximum room in which to execute the transfer.

Note: For information on transfers involving wheelchairs with arms which are not removable, see page 9.

Step 3. Angle the wheelchair.

Both the BeasyTrans and the Beasy II, ETS are specially designed so that the user can move from point to point in one easy slide. The key to accomplishing that is to pre-plan the path of the transfer, and place the wheelchair at the appropriate angle to the bed or other transfer surface. Often an angle of approximately 45 degrees, as shown, works well.

Note: Always position the wheelchair to the patient's strongest side.

To ensure that you have the wheelchair at the appropriate angle, you may want to make a "dry run" by running the seat over the base of the system with your hand. This will indicate if there are any obstructions, or other system placement problems to contend with, before transferring the user.

Step 4. Lock the wheelchair brakes.

As with all transfers, make sure the wheelchair brakes are locked prior to proceeding.

Step 5. Place the seat under the upper thigh, with the lead edge showing.

The patient should be encouraged to lean as far to one side as he or she can, to help place the seat. In fact, this teamwork approach should be encouraged throughout the transfer. The seat should be placed under the patient's upper thigh, not directly under the buttocks.

Note: Always consult with appropriate medical professionals before transferring . Do not cross the legs if the patient has a replaced hip or other associated problems.

The caregiver places the patient's lead leg and crosses it over the trailing leg. The patient should be positioned slightly to the back of the seat. The lead edge of the seat should be exposed before starting the transfer.

The caregiver then grasps the seat, applying light pressure so that the seat cannot slide during placement.

Uncross the lead leg and assist the patient to a fully upright position on the seat. Please note that the lead edge of the seat is exposed. This is exactly as it should be. **If the lead edge of the seat is not visible, do not proceed with the transfer. Do not sit the patient squarely on the seat.**

It is recommended that you use a transfer belt on the patient's lower trunk.

Note: Transfer belts are available through your DME.

Always make sure both ends of the Beasy are securely supported by transfer surfaces.

With the transfer surfaces leveled, the wheelchair properly positioned and locked, the patient seated with the lead edge of the seat exposed, with a transfer belt around the patient's hips and with both ends of the system solidly supported, we are ready to transfer.

4 TRANSFERRING PATIENTS

Making the transfer

After completing the five pre-transfer steps, with the user seated on the Beasy seat, the lead edge of the seat exposed and the transfer belt in position, we are ready to transfer. Always grasp the patient using the transfer belt low on the trunk. For some caregivers, this is a major adjustment. For years, they have been holding patients high on the trunk, often under the arms, to transfer them. This will not work with the Beasy, lateral sliding transfer system!

Grasping the patient high on the trunk will cause you to lift or tip the patient off of the seat.

Next, put the patient's legs between the caregiver's legs and lean the patient slightly forward, giving him or her a little "hug". This should give patient and caregiver a strong feeling of support and control. Work together, by establishing a " 1,2,3, Go!" count that signifies the start of the transfer. Transfers may be made in one smooth lateral movement or in shorter increments when appropriate. Use of a pad or towel may be helpful when circumstances permit.

Patients should be encouraged to assist to the extent that they physically can. Communicate with one another throughout the transfer.

Complete the transfer

The system moves at the speed you dictate. For best results, complete the transfer at a slow to moderate speed. Use the momentum of the transfer, the rotating seat and the slight "S" shape of the system to turn the patient into final position at the end of the transfer. With practice, you will find that this becomes a very natural and comfortable movement that places the patient where he or she wants to be — which is fully to the back of the wheelchair, so that no tugging or pulling is required after the transfer is completed.

Removing the system at the end of the transfer can be done easily by grasping the base of the system and rotating in a wide, gentle arc.

SPECIAL USES AND CIRCUMSTANCES

The BeasyTrans, and the Beasy II, ETS are versatile systems which can handle a variety of transfers with ease and convenience. In this section, we' ll explore techniques for using the Beasy transfer systems to accomplish several necessary, but specialized transfers.

1. Placing the Beasy under the patient when the wheelchair arms are not removable.

The BeasyGlyder was created with this application in mind. It's soft curve and narrow base help to negotiate access when wheelchair arms are not removable.

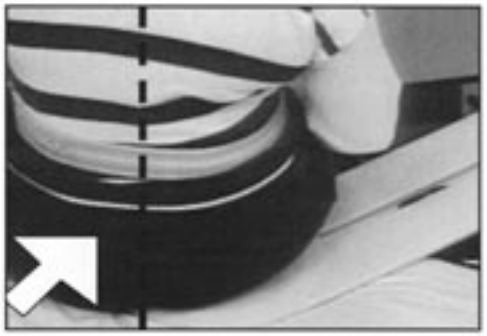
When using the BeasyTrans or Beasy II, changing the angle of the wheelchair from 45° to a more "head on," 90° angle, will allow you to place the Beasy directly under the patient.

A technique for doing this is to raise both of the patient's legs (if there is no medical restriction preventing it), and then place the Beasy directly under the patient.

Slide the patient straight forward out of the chair. Once the patient has been moved far enough forward to clear the arms of the chair, use the rotating characteristics of the seat to turn the patient to the proper angle for completing the transfer.

When transferring a patient into a wheelchair with arms that are not removable, simply reverse the above procedure. Again, use the rotating characteristics of the seat to turn the patient to the proper angle to be seated in the chair.

2. Transferring larger patients.



The Beasy system of transferring is particularly effective for working with larger patients. They are extremely strong, and have been used successfully for patients weighing over 400 pounds.

The patient should be seated somewhat off-center and toward the rear of the seat, to facilitate movement in that direction.The oversized patient should be literally "half off" the Beasy seat to the rear. We sometimes call this a "one bun transfer" and it works well, particularly if the patient or the caregiver can use one hand to boost or lift the trailing buttock slightly.

3. The automobile transfer

One of the greatest characteristics of the Beasy is its ability to facilitate automobile access. The ability to access an automobile can improve the quality of life for someone in ways that are almost impossible to measure. For some it means a return to life at home because treatment can be received as an outpatient rather than having to remain in a subacute or long term care facility. To others, it means the ability to visit friends and loved ones. Automobile access can even mean a return to work in some cases.

When transferring to a car, provide yourself with as much space as possible to maneuver.

1. Be sure the car door is as wide open as possible.
2. If the patient is transferring into or out of the front seat, move the seats all the way back.
3. If the patient is transferring into or out of the back seat, move the seats forward.
4. Place the seat of the Beasy under the patient, using the techniques shown in Section 3. In some cases, it may help to place the system under the user away from the car, then wheel him or her into position. After the system is in place, position the wheelchair as close to the car seat as possible.

IMPORTANT: Just prior to the transfer, carefully sight the path the seat is about to follow. Look for any obstacles (door handles, glove compartment handles, gear shift knobs, etc.) that may impede the transfer. Once you are certain the path is unobstructed, proceed with the transfer using the techniques in Section 4.

4. The patient who cannot assume a seated position without assistance.

The Beasy system will work well for the supine patient, using the following techniques:

First, roll the patient on his or her side, away from the transfer. Next, assist the patient to a seated position on the edge of the bed. Make sure the lead edge of the Beasy seat is showing.

Grasp the transfer belt low on the patient's trunk, and effecting a spirit of teamwork, complete the transfer, using the procedures described on pages 7 and 8.

5. Boosting the patient up in bed.

Many patients require frequent boosting up or repositioning in bed in order to prevent tissue breakdown and other problems. The Beasy, used properly, can make this a smooth, safe, easy procedure for patient and caregiver alike.

Using a drawsheet, roll the patient to his or her side. If possible, have the patient maintain this position by holding onto the side rails of the bed, while positioning the system vertically under the patient. The seat should be under the patient's buttocks.

The patient is rolled back onto the Beasy. Note that the drawsheet remains between the patient and the Beasy.

The caregiver moves to the head of the bed and, grasping the drawsheet, slides the patient higher in the bed. You will be surprised at the ease with which this occurs using the Beasy.

NOTE: The caregiver has positioned a pillow between the patient's head and the headboard as a precaution against striking the headboard.

6. The supine to supine transfer.

The Beasy system can greatly assist in the supine to supine transfer, such as hospital bed to gurney.

Using a draw sheet, roll the patient to his or her side. Position the seat to one end of the system and place it under the patient's buttocks. The Beasy is positioned underneath the draw sheet.

The caregivers, by simply pulling on the draw sheet, effect a smooth, lateral slide of the supine patient.

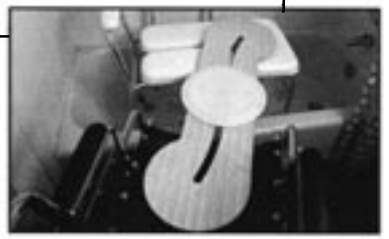
The BeasyTrans, Beasy II and BeasyGlyder Easy Transfer Systems are unique patient moving systems which allow the user to employ sliding transfer technology in a variety of daily living circumstances. They will accomplish safe, controlled tissue friendly transfers for most patients in most transfer circumstances. Using techniques described in this book, the Beasy systems can be used to accomplish transfers into and out of most wheelchairs, even those with armrests which are not removable. The systems can be used to transfer oversized patients as well as patients who are supine. The systems can also be used to ease the task of repositioning bedridden patients.

6 SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Using the same techniques described on the previous pages, the BeasyTrans, Beasy II and BeasyGlyder Easy Transfer Systems™ can also be used for transfers to and from a commode, shower bench, or other apparatus.

SPECIFICATIONS

	BeasyTrans	Beasy II	BeasyGlyder
LENGTH	40″	27.5″	32″
WIDTH	12″	12″	9 1/2″
THICKNESS (BASE)	1″	1″	5/8″
THICKNESS (SEAT)	1/2″	1/2″	3/8″
WEIGHT	6.5 lbs	4.5 lbs	4.5 lbs



MAINTENANCE

BeasyTrans, Beasy II and BeasyGlyder

While the systems are virtually maintenance free, they should be cleaned as frequently as needed. Use warm water and soap as a general cleaner and wipe dry. Regular use of a disinfectant is recommended. BeasyTrans and Beasy II systems are easily disassembled for cleaning by removing the trackguard (as shown on page 3) and unscrewing the nut securing the seat to the base.

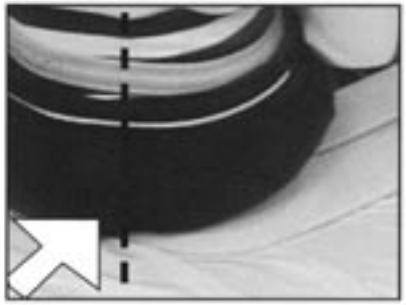
Use by multiple people may demand a disinfectant wash after each use. These tough materials can be cleaned by virtually any agent normally used to sanitize durable medical equipment, with no adverse effect on strength or performance.

THREE TIPS TO REMEMBER

*** REMEMBER TO VIEW OUR TRAINING VIDEO**

TIP ONE When placing the seat under the person being transferred, always leave the "leading edge" of the seat visible. Proper placement of the seat is under the upper thigh, lower buttock of one leg. DO NOT SIT SQUARELY ON THE SEAT. If the seat is not sliding properly the placement of it under the individual is most likely incorrect.

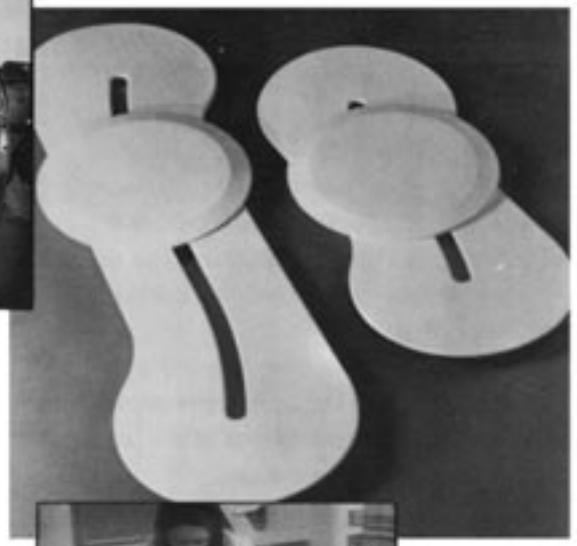
• With a larger individual it may be helpful to place a towel or sheet over the seat before placement. Gathering the corners of the sheet in the caregiver's hands once the individual is on the seat can help keep him or her properly positioned, while helping to support excess tissue.



TIP TWO DO NOT LIFT THE PERSON BEING TRANSFERRED. The BeasyTrans Systems are designed to work with all of the person's weight remaining on the seat. This design is intended to protect the caregiver's back from lifting injuries, and the paitent from brachial plexus type injuries. Please remember to leave all the transferee's weight on the system.

TIP THREE

PRACTICE The Beasy looks — and really is — easy to use, once you become accustomed to the unique feel and motion of a "No-Lift" sliding transfer. It takes a little time to get familiar with the proper techniques and feel of a BeasyTrans System. We recommend that you practice at least five times in a location of easy access (i.e. chair to chair or chair to bed) before trying more difficult transfers.



The BeasyTrans, Easy Transfer System and the Beasy II, Easy Transfer System are protected under

U.S. Patents #4,987,621, #5,067,188 and #5,282,284

EPO Patent (Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland/Lichtenstein, Austria, Luxembourg, Spain, Greece, Belgium, Denmark, United Kingdom) #0481071

Australia Patent #641514

Canada Patent #2063393

Japan Patent #2031207

Korea Patent #81077

Sudan Patent #PCT/SD/89

Ukraine Patent #8316

Taiwan Patent #78982

Mexico Patent #166912

Philippines Patent #28112

Israel Patent #98035

PR China Patent #91103485.4

Malaysia Patent #MY106127 A

Patents applied for in: Indonesia, Brazil, Russia, Norway, India, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Ireland, Finland, Portugal Additional patents applied for