

Positioning the Transfer Belt

Position the transfer belt low on the individual's waist. Tighten the belt by pulling on the two end pieces (fig. 1). Keep in mind that a person's girth is greater when sitting. It is important that the transfer belt be comfortable but tight. To remove the transfer belt, release clips on both sides of buckle.



1. Adjusting the tension on a SST Belt

Use of Transfer Belt to Help A Patient Sit or Stand

There are many ways to use the transfer belt to help a patient sit or stand. Think of the direction of the transfer and follow the body's natural pattern of movement (fig. 2 - 6). The patient, the caregiver, or both can wear a transfer belt.



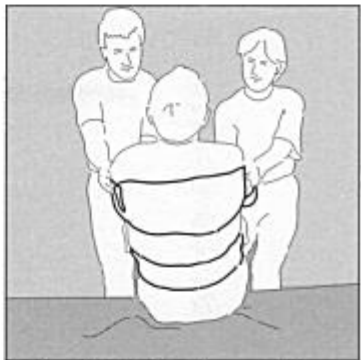
2. An active patient



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 A Patient Up from the Floor with A Transfer Belt

The Transfer Belt is extremely useful in helping someone up from the floor. Remember, do not lift straight upward, but follow natural motion. The patient can gain more support by leaning against a bed or holding onto a chair (fig. 7).



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



8. A standing, active patient

Transfer Between Bed and Wheelchair with a Transfer Belt

A transfer belt is a big help in patient transfers from bed to wheelchair. The patient can be either standing or sitting (fig. 8).

Transfer Between a Wheelchair and a Car with a Transfer Belt

For patient transfers into a car, [SafetySure™ Transfer Board](#) can be used in combination with a transfer board (fig. 9). Take care so the patient doesn't wind up sitting between the wheelchair and seat of the car. With a passive patient, [SafetySure™ Transfer Sling](#) (Item 3011) may also be used. Place it underneath the buttock area of the patient. Using this technique makes the transfer easier for both patient and the caregiver.



9. An active patient being helped into a car

Using a Transfer Belt for Aid During Toileting

For toileting, it is important to plan ahead and keep the safety of both the patient and caregiver in mind (fig. 10). If there is not enough space in the bathroom, it is best to use a commode somewhere outside the bathroom. If the patient is heavy, two assistants may be necessary (fig. 11).



10. A sitting patient with a SST Board



11. A heavy and partly active patient

Transfer Belt Usage for Support When Walking

When supporting someone who is ambulatory, it is important to keep one 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 Transfer Belt, 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 Ambulatory Patient with Balance Problems

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 patient from slipping down. If this does occur, let the individual slide down along the outside of the caregiver's leg (fig. 13).