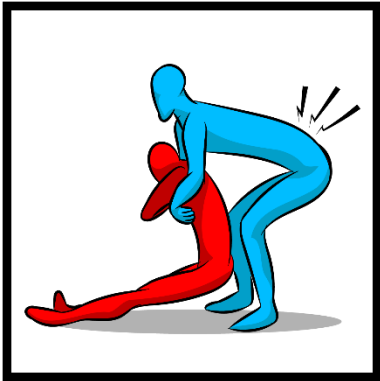


The Binder Lift Difference

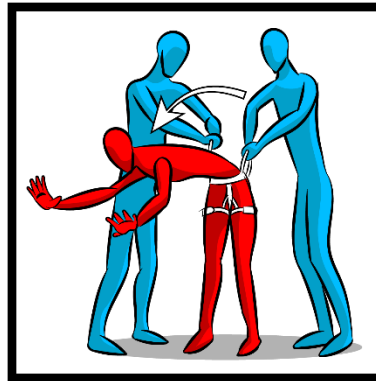
If you are not using a Binder Lift on your patients, then you are probably using one of the 4 following methods when providing lift assistance. See why these outdated methods are one of the leading causes for the high rate of back injury within Fire and EMS.

No Equipment



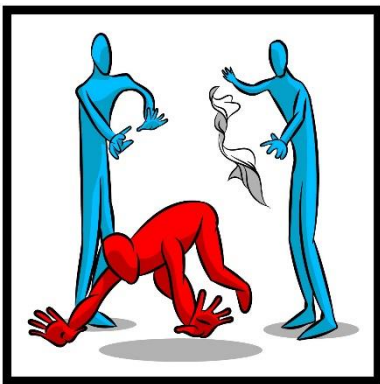
- In-ability to effectively team lift
- Caregiver is forced to ignore proper lifting ergonomics due to NOT having handles to grasp
- Places significant pressure on patients joints, potentially causing bruising, skin tears, and shoulder separation

Lift Belts



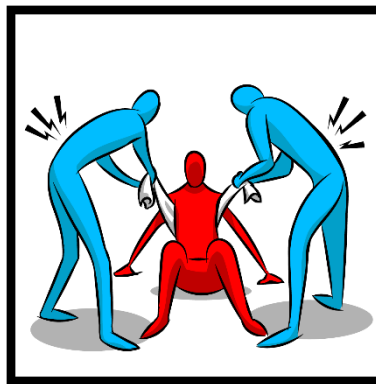
- Does not support the torso of the patient.
- Provides limited number of handles, thus limiting the number of lifters that can help
- Not secure for the patient. Resulting in patient instability

Transfer Tarps



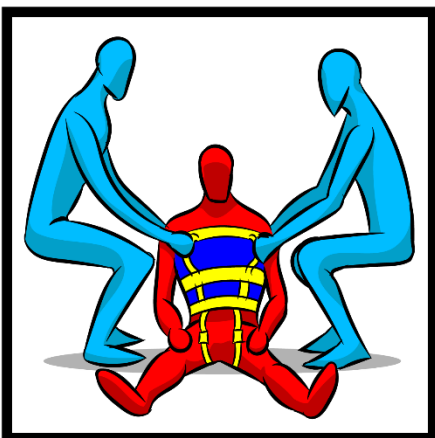
- NOT designed for vertical lifts.
- Does not attach to the patient, resulting in higher risk of dropping a patient
- Limits number of caregivers who can help with the lift
- Forces caregivers to use lower back as a lever to lift the patient

Sheets



- NOT designed for lifting patients
- Caregivers are forced to ignore proper lifting ergonomics due to NOT having handles to grasp
- NOT weight rated
- Forces caregivers to use lower back as a lever to lift the patient

Binder Lift



- Designed for patient lifting
- Provides up to 25 handles for caregivers to grasp when lifting, enabling team lifting while using proper lifting ergonomics
- Minimizes patient discomfort and risk of injury with its cushioned top edge and full torso support.
- Multiplicity of handles offer plenty of gripping options for multiple caregivers, even in tight spaces such as small bathrooms and cramped bedrooms.
- Attaches to the patient, so the patient *can't* fall out
- Easy to put on the patient, even in confined spaces
- Serves as a barrier between you and your patient's bodily fluid.

Sheets are for sleeping, tarps are for transferring, the Binder Lift is for Lifting.
