

Superfine® In-bed system

Decontamination & Cleaning guidelines

General

The in-bed system can be washed, laundered, and dried, or wiped and sprayed with disinfectants.

Wipes and Sprays

Most chemical wiping and disinfectant solutions are suitable. The In-Bed System can be wiped down with a solution of water/bleach where the chlorine/bleach does not exceed 1% to 100% water concentration.

Alternatively, use the approved disinfectant wipes or sprays provided the chlorine bleach concentration is no more than 1% of the solution.

Laundry

Disinfectant wash cycle used by hospitals.

- Washing cycle: BS 5651:1978 Hospital Laundry Wash (Normal) Wash cycle using 24 litres water at 80°C for 15 minutes.
- Detergent used: ECE Reference Detergent + Sodium Perborate + TAED
- Rinse cycle: 4 cycles at 40 ± 2 °C for 3 minutes per cycle followed by a 3-minute hydro-extraction.
- Drying cycle: BS EN ISO 6330:2012 Procedure E - Tumble dry (low heat 50°C) Again a chlorine bleach solution can be used in the washing cycle with the ratios mentioned above of 1:100 - Chlorine/Bleach: Water.

Drying

The in-bed system can be drip dried or tumble dried but, like all other products of its type on the market today, high drying temperatures can deteriorate and damage the in-bed system. The Drying Temperature should NOT exceed 50° C. Tumble drying is best on the lowest setting but please note the In-Bed System may hold water and drying times can be lengthy.

What is the Superfine® In-bed Positioning System?

A cost effective, community product for positioning service users who are nursed in bed. It will reduce manual handling and friction and shear on the service user's skin. This system is designed to stay permanently in the bed eliminating the need to fit slide sheets under the service user each time you need to reposition them on the bed saving time, effort and being less invasive.

Putting the sheets on the bed

The system consists of one top sheet and one base sheet. The base sheet is fitted to the mattress using elasticated fixings at the corners. The head end of the base sheet is identified by a label marked "TOP" with an arrow. The head end of the top sheet is also identified with a "TOP" label. These labels should be lined up when placing the top sheet over the base sheet as per Fig 1. This will then position the two sliding surfaces together, Fig 2.



Fig 1



Fig 2

Normally the top sheet should be tucked under the mattress while repositioning is not being carried out. However, the top sheet may be left untucked to facilitate self-positioning by the service user.

Repositioning

In order to reposition the service user laterally or up and down the bed, untuck the top sheet from beneath the mattress. Fig 2.

Locking out movement during profiling.

During the performance of certain functions, such as raising the backrest, you may wish to lock out movement to avoid the service user sliding down the bed. With the service user in the preferred position, fold back the top sheet under itself, Fig 3 taking it up to the top of the thigh and then pulling the sheet outwards away from the bed to pull out any creases that could cause pressure points, Fig 4. The sheet in the hip area is then tucked in under the mattress, Fig 5. The bed can now be profiled by first raising the knee brake section and then the back rest, Fig 6



Fig 5



Fig 6



Fig 3



Fig 4

Reduction of shear

With the sheets in place when the back rest is raised the shear effect that is normally experienced by the service user (being pulled down into the seat area of the bed) is greatly reduced because the two sheets allow the movement of the service user's back in an upwards direction across the surface of the mattress. The service user's head should finish higher up the mattress than when the bed is flat.

Avoiding lateral movement when back-rest is raised.

Before leaving the service user unattended with the back-rest elevated, tuck the top sheet under the mattress.