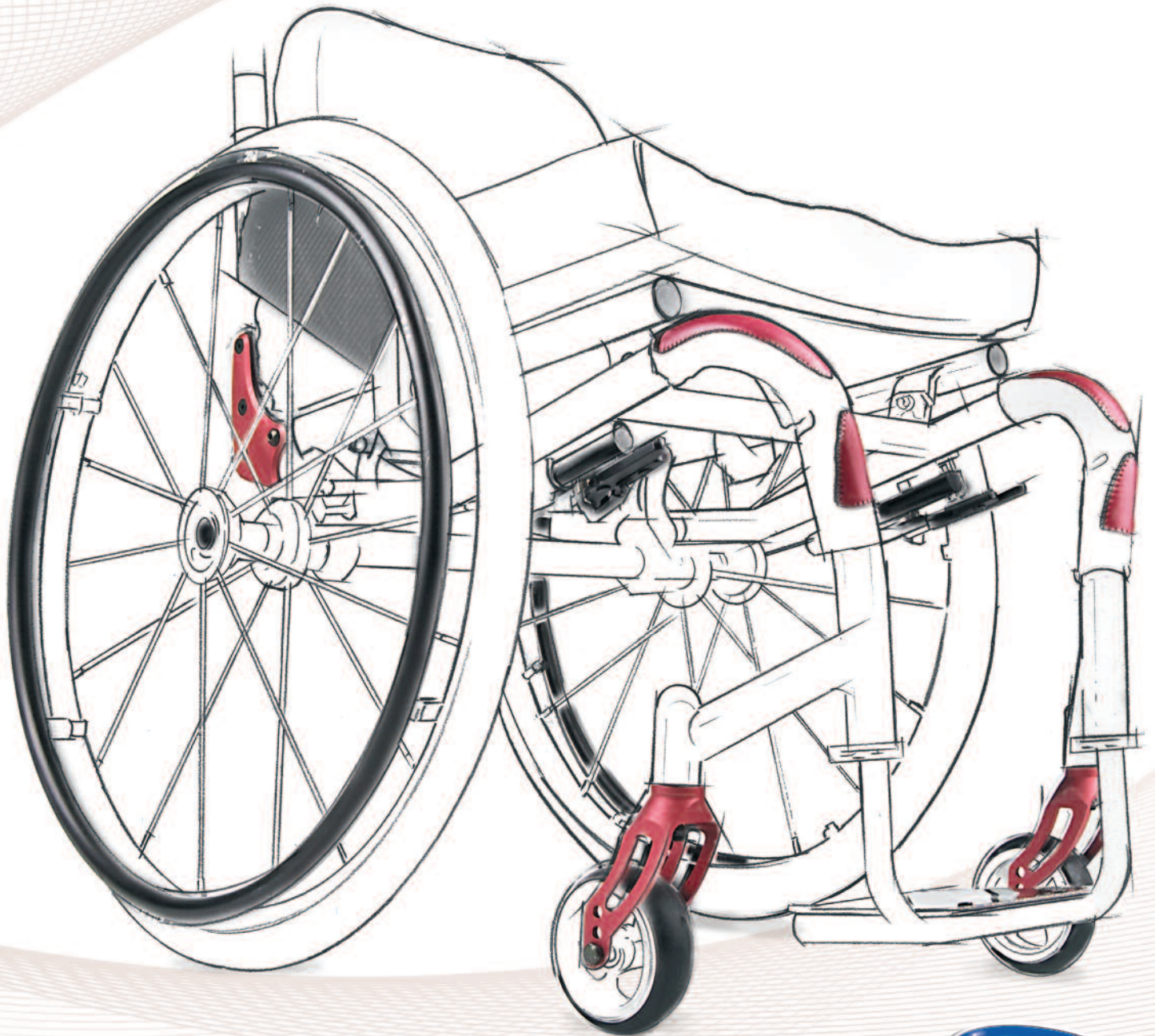


INVACARE® CUSTOM MANUAL

Accessories Studio & Glossary



Yes, you can.®

Glossary & Accessories

Armrests

Armrests provide upper extremity support which reduces fatigue to the shoulders and enhances trunk balance. Armrests should support the arm without elevating or depressing the shoulder girdle. Armrests with attachment points in the front and back of the chair allow users to hook onto their surface to aid in extending reach. A flip-back arm, which keeps one socket engaged and pivots behind the chair, can be fully removed by unlocking the rear pivot socket. Another dual-socket mode, the spacesaver arm, reduces the overall width of the chair. Most T-arms can adjust in height with a quick-release lever and have a side-guard for positioning. Swing-away arms use a tubular structure and mount near the axle plate and are a popular choice on ultralightweight chairs because they pivot out of the way without having to be removed. Removing armrests from wheelchairs increases wheel access and reduces the overall weight of the wheelchair.



T-arm Adjustable (Full)



T-arm Adjustable (Desk)



T-arm Adjustable (Desk)
E0973



T-arm Adjustable (Full)
E0973

Back Angle

A slight recline can help compensate for a weakened trunk or reduced hip range. To maintain proper balance, the back angle may require adjustment whenever the seat angle is changed. Relative to the seat angle, the back angle also affects the center-of-gravity (CoG) of a wheelchair user by "opening" or "closing" the back angle away or closer to, respectively, the center mass of the individual. That being said, an adjustable angle back can be adjusted quickly and made to accommodate a consumer's comfort as his or her preferences change.



Conventional Adjustable (Desk)
E0973



Conventional Adjustable (Full)
E0973



Spacesaver Adjustable (Desk)
E0973



Cantilever Non-Locking
Bolt On



Swingaway Padded Arms



Cantilever Locking Bolt On (Full)



Cantilever Locking Bolt On (Desk)

Back Height

Back height can vary and depends on the comfort and support needs of the individual. Low back heights improve mobility, but require good balance and trunk control. Tall backs offer maximum support, but often limit movement and optimal wheel access. Just as important in considering the height of the back is the thickness of the cushion selected as both work harmoniously in providing maximum comfort and pressure relief.

Back Types

Fold-down backs create a compact package for transportation, storage and travel and often offer angle-adjustability. Some low backs have no push handles, which reduces weight and allows for greater upper extremity movement, although it can cause problems when traversing stairs and curbs. Push handles are bends at the top of the back tubes which enable attendants to push the chair and can be hooked with the upper extremities to stabilize an individual's trunk improving reach.

Fixed backs have fewer moving parts and weigh less than any other back type, but they do not fold down and the desired back angle must be known at the time the chair is fabricated.

Adjustable-depth backs move along the seat rails to change balance, CoG, seat depth and wheel access which all contribute to improved stability, propulsion and pressure relief.

Back Upholstery

Tension adjustable back upholstery is valuable for two reasons. The primary benefit is its ability to accommodate mild positioning needs related to the trunk and pelvis, thus optimizing support and stability. Modifications to the back tension can accommodate mild postural deviations such as kyphosis, rotation or scoliosis. Secondly, as upholstery stretches (all upholstery eventually does), it can simply be re-tightened, which eliminates the need to order replacement upholstery. Breathable mesh adjustable tension upholstery provides the benefit of adjustment with a lightweight, comfortable and breathable mesh material which helps dissipate moisture and promotes better air management. The easy-to-adjust posterior straps also help to support the pelvis and trunk with some gentle lateral contouring.

Camber

Relative to the ground, camber is where the width measurement between the top of the wheels is less than the width at the bottom of the wheel. Setting the wheels closer together at the top than at the bottom increases maneuverability and lateral stability. Although responsiveness and stability are improved, accessibility can be reduced by increasing the overall width of the chair. Camber can typically be ordered in 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12° increments, with 0 and 3 being the most common.



Back Types

- (Left to right)
- Adj Back 7° Bend: 16" - 20"
- Adj Angle Back w/Push Handles: 17" - 20"
- Fixed Back: 18"
- Adj Back w/Push Handles: 14" - 18"
- Adj Back 10° Bend w/Push Handles: 14" - 18"
- Adj Back w/o Push Handles: 10" - 14"



Breathable Mesh Adjustable Tension



Slip On Back



Fold Over Back



Adjustable Tension Back

Glossary & Accessories

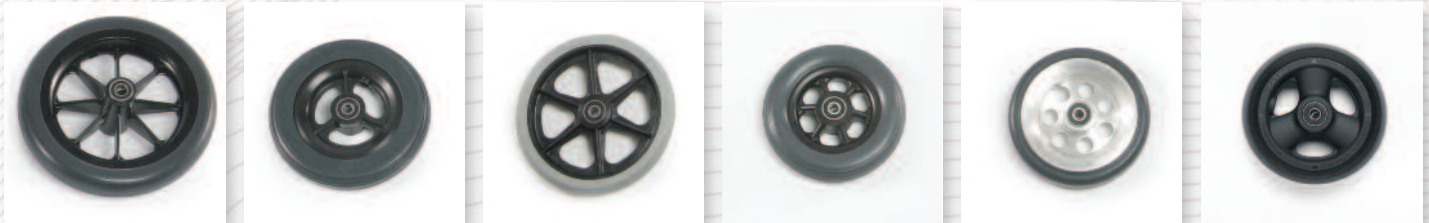
Caster Options

Casters are the first defense for cracks, bumps and vibration dampening. The components of a caster include the wheel, tread, fork and stem. The optimum combination of these parts is determined by the anticipated terrain, durability requirements and the desired posture of the lower extremities. Understanding how casters will help in the rollability of the wheelchair will help in selecting the correct caster. Casters

come in a variety of sizes, including 3", 4", 5", 6" and 8" diameters. Caster size affects front seat height and fork size, and each choice plays an important factor in the rollability of the product. Caster widths vary but most are either 1", 1.4" or 2". Clinical studies have shown that a wider wheel will traverse obstacles better than a standard 1" wheel. Pneumatic tread provides a soft ride but requires maintenance. Even a slight loss of air in a pneumatic caster

can increase rolling resistance. Urethane treads are made to provide a fast rolling, tighter turning center with wider, sloping side-walls that grip surfaces such as carpet and gravel. These qualities enhance flotation and help dampen vibration. Soft roll casters use a unique, highly-resilient, soft, urethane tread that is smooth, quiet and efficient. When you choose the right caster and fork combination, you will increase the rollability of your product.

Urethane



8" x 1.25" Composite

6" x 1" Composite 3 spoke

6" Composite 6 spoke

5" Composite

5" x 1" Aluminum

5" x 1" Urethane

Soft Roll



6" x 1.4"

5" x 1.4"

4" x 1.4"

3" x 1.4"

Pneumatic

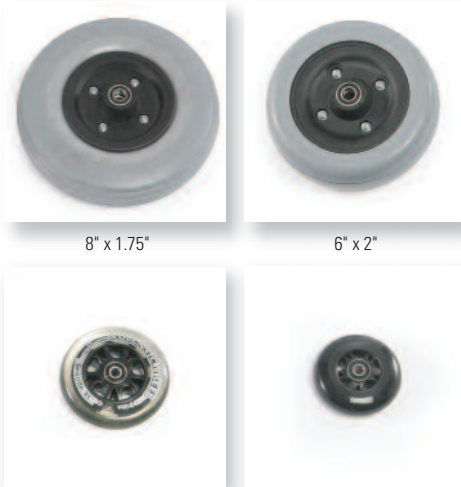


8" x 1.25" Composite Flat Free

8" x 1.25" Composite

6" x 1.25" Composite

Miscellaneous



8" x 1.75"

6" x 2"

4" x 1" Composite Urethane Light Up

3" Roller

Caster Adjustments

Most modular chairs need caster angle adjustment if changes are made to the axle position, rear wheel size, caster diameter size or the hole placement on the fork. The caster journal angle must always be perpendicular to a flat surface. This will affect the rollability and front stability of the chair and help controls caster flutter.

Center-of-Gravity (CoG)

The CoG is the point in space where a person's mass and weight are perfectly balanced. CoG can be shifted rearward (or moving the rear wheels fore) for increased performance or forward (moving the rear wheels aft) for stability. By moving the rear wheels as far forward as possible without creating instability (keeping in mind the pelvis-over-axle philosophy), wheelchair performance is improved. CoG can also be moved up and down, where a lower CoG, relative to the ground, improves stability.

Curved, Square, Extended Frames

A curved rear frame, with a rounded profile is more conducive to transportation, improves the strength and reduces the weight of a chair. Both square frames and extended frames allow the rear axle to be placed further back for increased stability. Generally, box frames offer more adjustability for positioning while curved frames are lighter and more aesthetically pleasing but offer less adjustability.

Footplates

Footplates are made from a variety of materials and come in many sizes. They can function as a structural reinforcement for the chair, protection for the feet or both. Flip-up footplates allow easier transfers where forward movement is involved. In a demanding environment, a rigid, one-piece footplate is the most durable and adds strength to the frame. Angle-adjustable footplates position the foot/ankle best and accommodate orthopedic restrictions. Tubular footplates are the lightest in weight, but they may not provide adequate contact for the foot's surface. Composite footplates provide a flat surface for foot contact. An extra large footplate protects the feet but also increases weight.



Flip-Up Composite



Tubular-Flip Up



Aluminum



Adjustable Angle Flip-Up
K0040



Tubular



Adjustable Angle One Piece
K0040 (A4®)



One Piece Adjustable Angle Flip-Up
K0040 (ProSPIN™ X4™)



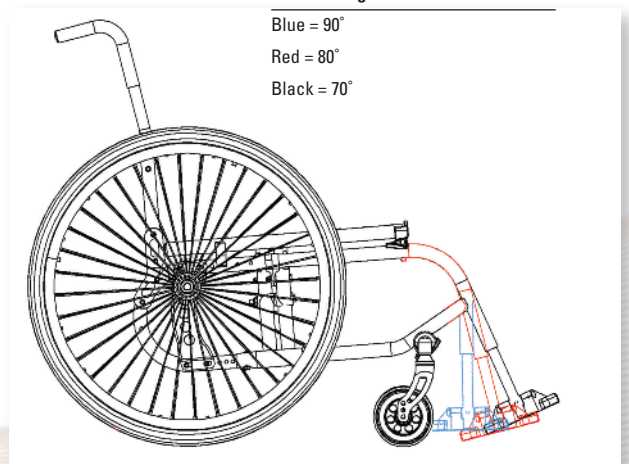
Adjustable Angle One Piece
K0040 (Crossfire™ Series)

Front Frame or Footrest Angle

Front frame angles affect the maneuverability and overall footprint (i.e., compactness) of a wheelchair. The greater the angle, the smaller the footprint (e.g., 85° front frame angle is more compact than a 75° front frame angle). The degree of angle is determined by the desired performance of the wheelchair and the postural support needed by the individual.

Footrest Angle

- Blue = 90°
- Red = 80°
- Black = 70°



Glossary & Accessories

Footrest/Front Riggings

Footrests, or hangars, are almost always removable, which can help reduce the size and weight of the chair for transportation. Traditional hangars “swing-away,” but some newer models swing-away and swing-in, or under, the wheelchair. Transfers into and out of a wheelchair are made simpler when there is less interference with lower extremities which improves access to beds, toilets and automobiles. The length, or overall knee-to-heel, of the hangar will be given in a range and should match the individual’s preference for comfort and support. A properly adjusted footrest provides equal pressure distribution and more postural control. Poor footrest positioning can increase ichial pressure or decrease circulation to the lower extremities. Elevating legrests provide pressure relief by raising the lower leg to close to parallel with the seating surface. An MFX, or minimal footrest extension, footrest should be considered when very short knee-to-heel measurements require footrests with short ranges.



60° Swingaway



70° Swingaway



70° Tapered



60° Swingaway MFX



70° Swingaway MFX



90° Swingaway



70° Lift Off MFX



70° Lift Off



90° Lift Off MFX



Elevating Legrests
E0990



Lift Off Elevating Legrests
E0990



Swing-In/Swing-Out



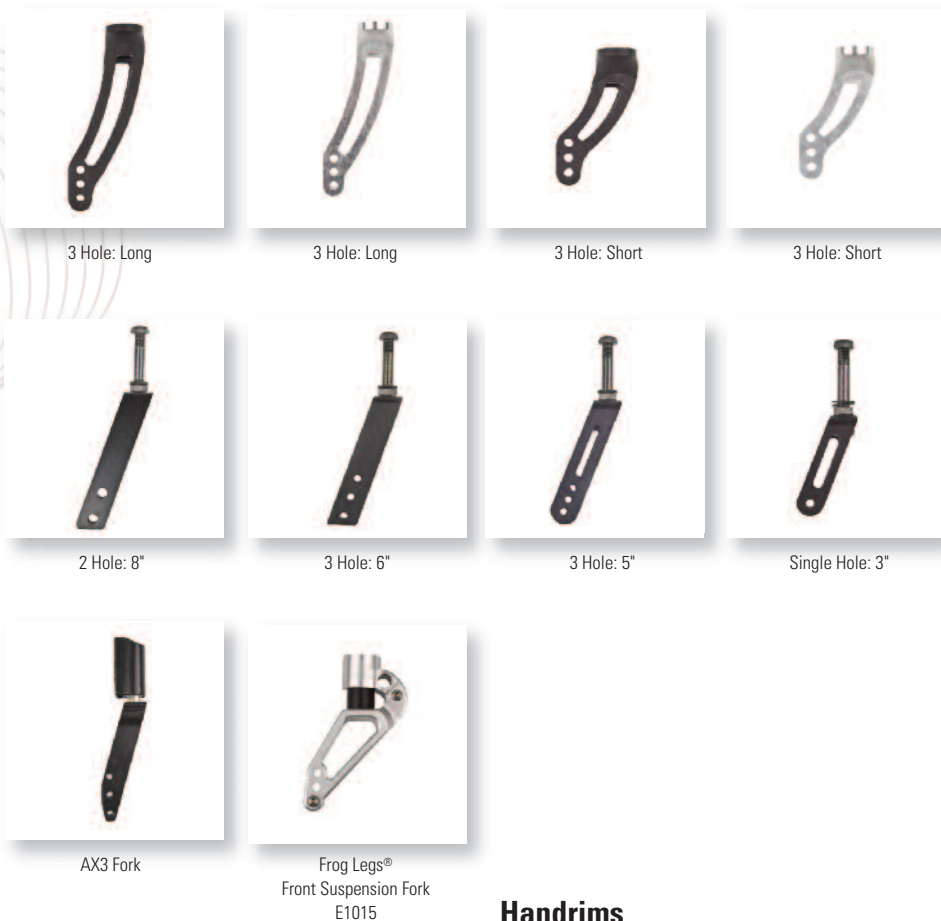
Bi-Lateral Contracture Footrests



Contracture Platform

Forks

Choosing the right fork is essential to the performance of the wheelchair. The fork and caster combination play a key role in front seat height and front stability. Therefore, the front seat-to-floor height should be determined prior to selecting the fork and caster combination. While a larger caster has an increased turning radius, a smaller caster will shorten the turning radius and make the chair more maneuverable with less resistance. Choosing a 4" or 5" caster will allow you to use a shorter fork. This combination will increase your front stability and maintain a shorter turning radius. When using larger casters, you will need a larger fork which increases the trail, shortens the wheel base and reduces foot room. In this case, it is crucial to compensate with a longer frame to maintain your front stability. When available, you may also consider using a shorter fork and a stem bolt to increase front seat height.



Handrims

Handrims differ in material, shape, weight, grip and stroke. Personal preference and ability will help to determine the specific diameter, cross-section and material needed. Smooth metallic handrims dissipate heat well, coated handrims offer friction coating for better contact resistance and newly introduced ergonomic handrims offer increased surface for propulsion and help to reduce wrist and shoulder fatigue.



Glossary & Accessories

Length

Wheelbase length can be changed by adjusting the rear axle or the front caster position. A longer wheelbase adds stability but increases turning radius, while a shorter wheelbase increases maneuverability but decreases stability. The goal with wheel and caster placement should be to maximize accessibility without compromising safety.

Miscellaneous Accessories

Side guards are a versatile tool that can be used for positioning, protection and balance. Available in various heights, side guards can protect clothing and the lower body from debris coming from wheels of various sizes. They can also be used in lieu of arms to help position the hips and provide balance for consumers lacking trunk stability. Removable side guards are a composite plastic material and come with or without a 1" diameter gripping hole used for removal. Swing-in side guards, available in aluminum and carbon fiber, work harmoniously with folding back rests by folding against the backrest and then pivoting with the backrest as it folds onto the seat upholstery.

Impact guards are a one-piece sleeve designed to provide protection to the front frame and rear spreader bar, as well as provide a gripable surface for transfers.

Wheel axles are rods on which the wheel rotates. Flat button and domed-style quick releases are typically personal preference, while the quad release is ideal for someone with limited finger dexterity.

Rear Axle or Camber Tube Adjustments

The axles on a chair can be adjusted to modify rear seat height, wheel camber, weight distribution and overall width. The axles move fore and aft on multi-positionable plates, which allow movements in all directions, improving wheel access on some.



Rigid Side Guards, Sm/Lg



Quad Rigid Side Guards, Sm/Lg



Side guards

Fabric Clothing Protector



Fold-in Style Carbon Fiber Side Guard



Impact Guards Neoprene ChairArmor - Blue, Black, Red, Silver



Wheel axles (left to right)

Quad Release
Flat Button Quick Release



Quick Release
Domed Quick Release



Rear-Wheel Options

The choice of rear-wheel style depends on the individual's lifestyle and the intended terrain. With a goal of a comfortable wheel strike followed by a long stroke, the wheel and tire combination should be assessed to also include environmental and access factors, among others. Size can vary to optimize propulsion or create the desired seat-to-floor height. Spoked wheels are lighter than composite wheels, but generally require more maintenance. Composite wheels add as much as 3 lb. to a wheelchair, depending on the tires used, versus a spoked wheel. High-performance spoke wheels combine lightweight and strong spokes but have a high cost premium. The fewer the spokes on a wheel, the more maintenance that is likely, but these wheels also reduce weight further and are less likely to cause an injury when reaching through the spokes or propelling the wheelchair.



24" Composite 7 Spoke



24" High Performance Spoke



24" Spinerger® Spox



24" Sun® Fusion 16 Spoke



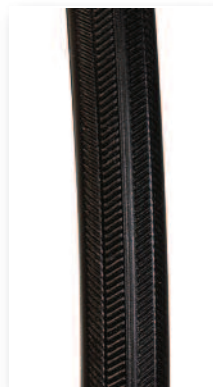
24" Spoke



12" Composite

Tire Options

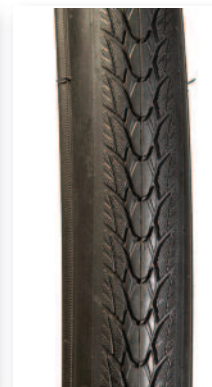
Pneumatic tires are buoyant, absorbing vibration and impact, and provide a softer ride than solid tires. Solid tires have greater durability, outlasting pneumatics which can lose air pressure or have punctured tubes. Solid tires add weight to the wheelchair and increase the rolling resistance of the wheel by adding weight to the outer-most edges, making the wheel harder to push. High-pressure pneumatic tires are improving in durability and can be a substitute for solid tires when durability and weight are critical and worth the cost premium.



Solid No Flat



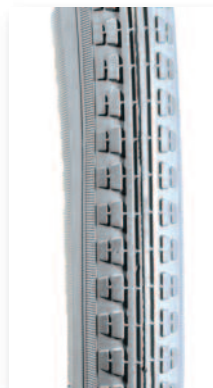
25" Knobby



Schwalbe® 1" Blk Flat Resistant



Primo



Urethane Treaded



Pneumatic



Flat-Free Insert
E2213

Glossary & Accessories

Rigid vs. Folding

Rigid frames are lighter, more durable, more efficient and more responsive, but sacrifice the wealth of modularity that folding frames offer. A fixed welded frame makes it more difficult to accommodate for growth and transporting requires removal of the rear wheel and the backrest to fold down for storage. A folding frame's biggest advantage is the ability to accommodate growth, changes in body weight, skill level and the overall function of the individual relative to the configuration of the wheelchair. Rigid chairs are often recommended to newly injured individuals. The increasing modularity of the frames make them a better choice than folding wheelchairs for certain consumers.

Safety

Use of rear anti-tippers and seat positioning straps is recommended. Rear anti-tippers help to prevent the wheelchair from tipping backward. Seat positioning straps are an additional safeguard for the wheelchair user and come in a variety of styles to best fit the need of the user. For example, if hand dexterity is of concern, an airline or hook and loop style buckle may be preferable over an auto style buckle positioning strap. Invacare strongly recommends using these accessories.

Seat Angle, "Seat Slope"

Seat angle can be adjusted by changing axle position, wheel size or, on some chairs, frame tube location. When the axle is moved down toward the ground, the seat angle is increased, which increases stability and improves wheel access while potentially making transfers more difficult. The rear of the seat can also be raised or lowered by varying the diameter of the rear wheel, while the front of the seat can be adjusted by varying caster wheel size or stem length. Rigid chairs can be constructed with custom fixed angles or with adjustable seat frame tubes.

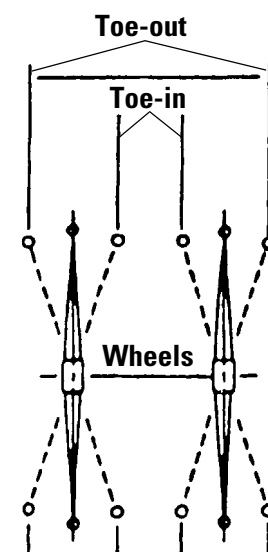
Tapered vs. Non-Tapered Front

A tapered front end brings the legs closer together by tapering the down tubes of the front frame or hangars. This creates a tighter mobility package and improves accessibility. It also brings the user's feet further within the frame without interfering with caster rotation. However it is important to determine whether the user's lower extremities and hips can tolerate this posture and to ensure that excessive pressure will not be exerted against the legs by either the frame or footrests.

Toe-in, Toe-out

To maximize the performance of the chair, the rear wheels should be aligned. Toe-in and toe-out refer to the front and rear angles of the wheel. Toe-in means the wheel angles inward at the front. Toe-out means it angles outward at the front. Either condition can significantly increase rolling resistance and must be corrected by adjusting the axle orientation or by raising or lowering the front of the wheelchair. Toe-in or toe-out is exclusive to chairs with camber.

Front of Wheelchair



Titanium vs. Aluminum

Titanium and aluminum are both unique metals whose properties lend themselves to different benefits in wheelchair performance. Contrary to popular belief, aluminum is a lighter material, but titanium bests aluminum in strength-to-weight ratio. Thus, a titanium wheelchair can be made as strong as an aluminum wheelchair with "less" material. This doesn't come without sacrifices, particularly in cantilever frames, where thinly walled tubing creates buoyancy in the frame, or "flex," which may or may not be a benefit a consumer desires. Conversely, aluminum has a stiffer ride than titanium, which, for example, elite wheelchair cyclists desire in their performance products.

Transportation Tie-Down

TRRO includes four factory-installed transport brackets and a wheelchair anchored pelvic belt. TRRO has been crash-tested in accordance with ANSI/RESNA WC/19 Vol 1 section 19.5.3 (Frontal Impact Test). TRBKTS includes four factory installed wheelchair transport brackets. TRBKTS has not been crash-tested in accordance with WC19. Use these transport brackets only to secure an unoccupied wheelchair during transport.

As of this date, the U.S. Department of Transportation has not approved any tie-down systems for transportation of a user while in a wheelchair, in a moving vehicle of any type. It is Invacare's position that users of wheelchairs should be transferred into appropriate seating in vehicles for transportation and use be made of the restraints made available by the auto industry.

Wheel Locks

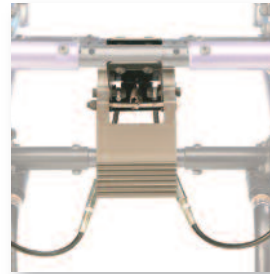
If needed, wheel locks must be easily accessible for engaging or disengaging to the wheel. Under-seat or “scissor” locks mount under the seat upholstery and provide a clear path for lateral transfers and stay clear of hands during propulsion. Some wheel locks are easily changed from push to pull or vice versa depending on user preference.

Width

The overall width of a chair is influenced by hip width, side guards, camber and handrim choice, among other considerations. Choosing how to measure for chair width is subjective, however, even minor inaccuracies can lead to inefficient propulsion and compromises in posture. When choosing the width, it is important to consider not only the impact on the functionality of the individual propelling the wheelchair today, but also tomorrow.



Cane Mount Hublock



Foot Operated Hublock



Seat Rail Mount Hublock



Easy Transfer w/Extended Handles
E0961



Easy Transfer



Hideaway Undermount



Hill Holder Clamp On
E0974



Pull to Lock Clamp On



Push to Lock w/Extension
E0961



Push to Lock



Push to Lock



Thumb Saver



Foot Operated

Coding and Justification

E1161 – Manual Adult Size Wheelchair, includes Tilt-in-Space

Justifications:

- Permits rotation of seating system posteriorly and laterally while the hip angle remains constant
- Distributes pressure over a larger area
- Improves midline stability with more effective posterolateral control and spinal extension
- Slows down the progression of a neurologically based spinal deformity
- Facilitation of axial and peripheral active motion
- Provides edema control in lower extremities
- Allows safe pressure relief by increasing the seating surface area, and redistributing pressure away from critical areas of the pelvis
- Allows gravity to assist caregiver with positioning the client after transfers
- Allows easier swallowing for some due to more relaxed muscle tone and improved positioning
- Can reduce respiratory difficulty through decreasing pressure on the diaphragm and facilitating an extension of the spine/trunk
- Client is unable to weight shift, creating risk for skin breakdown
- Client lacks trunk control, tilt allows them to sit with an upright posture

K0005 – Ultralight Weight Wheelchair

Justifications:

- Axle plate adjustability needed to allow the person specific placement of the wheels due to: upper extremity weakness, upper extremity tone, limitations in upper extremity range of motion, poor balance and trunk stability
- Cardiopulmonary function requires the lightest weight chair, pushing a heavier chair causes chest pain and/or shortness of breath
- Needed to tuck the lower extremities under the person (90° or < 90°) due to hamstring tightness or tone
- Prevents "Overuse Syndromes or Chronic Pain or Repetitive Strain Injuries" in the upper extremities
- Use for the chair in athletic activities or recreational activities (basketball, tennis, racing etc.)
- Needed to push long distances (college campus, large work or school environment) and does not have the endurance in heavier chairs to do so

- Needed for a client that greatly benefits from camber
- Needed to allow client to self-load in the car
- Needed so caretaker can load the chair in the car without compromise to his or her own health condition
- Needed due to progressive illness that will get weaker over time and chair needs to be reconfigurable to meet their needs

E0961 – Wheel Lock Extensions

Justifications:

- Client does not have the strength, range of motion (ROM) or pattern of movement to apply standard wheel lock (brake)
- Poor balance does not allow the client to reach a standard wheel lock
- Client is unable to grasp standard size wheel lock
- One upper extremity is non-functional requiring the opposite to cross over the body and apply the wheel lock (brake)
- Longer wheel lock extensions allow for increased leverage for engaging the wheel locks, thus allowing the user safety and independence for and during transfers
- Needed due to weakness in upper extremities and need to independently access brakes for safety
- Due to unilateral weakness in upper extremities, extensions allow access to brakes

E0973 – Arms, Adjustable Height

Justifications:

- Standard armrest are too low and force the client to compensate by raising or lowering of shoulders which may cause deformity and fatigue
- The client needs the armrest to be a particular height for transfers or weight shifts
- To access a table to eat, the client needs to drop the arms down so he/she can get close enough to their functional space
- The clients shoulder integrity is compromised and the arm of the wheelchair needs to be at a particular height to support it
- Needed because the standard arm height is too low/high for the client making them assume poor positions to use them as support (posterior pelvic tilt/kyphosis or obliquity/scoliosis)
- Due to poor balance the client requires armrests that have adjustable height to support his upper extremities and provide trunk stability. It will also help to prevent a kyphotic posture
- Needed to adequately support flaccid upper extremities and provide trunk control
- Required to support weakness in shoulder's musculature due to protracted shoulders and need for additional support

All references to HCPCS codes: Providers are responsible for determining the appropriate billing codes when submitting claims to the Medicare program, and should consult an attorney or other advisor to discuss specific situations in further detail.

E0974 – Hill Holders

Justifications:

- Necessary for patients who must propel up ramps within his/her residence
- Necessary as they prevent the rear wheels from giving ground when pushed forward, thus allowing the patient to efficiently propel up an incline

E0990 – Legrest, Elevating

Justifications:

- Provide support for lower extremities
- Lessen or reduces edema in feet and or legs
- Relieve stress on hamstrings causing changes in seated position
- To help improve circulation in lower extremities
- Required to support a cast, splint or prosthesis in the extended position
- Required to support a below knee amputee's stump in an extended position when prosthesis is off
- For hemi propeller to provide good floor clearance of the affected lower extremity while the unaffected extremity is touching the ground
- Required to manage client's range of motion deficits in the knee
- Required for alternate positioning of lower extremities to reduce edema while using a tilt and or recline system
- Necessary to permit changes in leg position as back changes are made

E1015 – Shock Absorbers

Justifications:

- Needed to reduce clonus that occurs from traversing uneven terrain
- Needed to reduce spasticity caused by shock or vibration
- Allows the client with poor trunk control to maintain better alignment: Important for posture, Important for skin integrity, Important for access to alternative controls
- Needed to provide better comfort (due to decreased vertebral compression) in the persons: Back, Neck, Shoulders and Buttocks
- Provides better endurance for sitting because of decreased pain
- Provides better endurance for pushing the chair because the chair does not meet as much resistance when traversing uneven terrain
- Needed because client transfers down from a high seat like a van or jeep seat and needs to cushion the shock to his/her buttocks due to poor or at risk skin integrity

E2213 – Flat-Free Inserts

Justifications:

- Prevents flat tires, replacing standard inner tubes
- Client has no physical ability to change a flat tire, thus allowing the customer to be more independent
- Client has no physical ability to change a flat tire, and would be bed confined until it is repaired
- Reduces the cost of inner tube replacements when the client requires a pneumatic tire
- Client is unable to maintain the air pressure in pneumatic tires
- Client is daily exposed to terrain that has potential to cause frequent flats
- Client travels far from home in his/her wheelchair and it would be a safety issue if they got a flat
- Client lives in a rural location and does not have easy access to the supplier for repairs

K0040 – Adjustable Angle Footplate

Justifications:

- Necessary to support feet in a neutral position of the ankle
- Footplate can be adjusted and angled to maintain the feet at a 90° angle which will help reduce foot drop and/or maintaining overall postural control
- Can be angled to accommodate any orthotic devices that client requires on the lower extremities
- Necessary to accommodate plantar flexion deformity in ankle
- Needed to accommodate flexion deformity in ankles secondary to plantar contractures
- Permits angle adjustment of feet to accommodate fixed deformities
- Needed because the client has a dorsiflexion contracture
- Required because the client has an inversion/aversion contracture
- Client has hamstring tightness or a knee contracture that needs to be accommodated to make a STD 70 or 60 footrest results in a tighter or more open angle
- The Client wears AFO's and needs a footrest to accommodate the set angle
- Required to decrease the tone involved with thrusting from the wheelchair
- Ankles cannot achieve or maintain the degree of flexion required to utilize standard footplates

Seating & Positioning

HCPCS: E2601



Invacare® Absolute™ Cushion

Model No: EC
Provides basic comfort using high resilient foam.

Specifications

Width	16", 18", 20"
Depth	16", 18"
Weight	2 lb.

HCPCS: E2601/E2602



Invacare® Single Density Cushion

Model No: SD
Available in over 100 custom sizes.

Specifications

Width	10" – 24"
Depth	7" – 20"
Weight	2 lb.

HCPCS: K0734/K0735 (Lo) K0736/K0737 (Gentle and Max)



Invacare® Infinity® Airflo™ Cushion

Model No: ILCAIR, IGCAIR, IMCAIR
Features an air flotation insert combined with a molded foam base.
Available in Lo, Gentle and Max Contour.

Specifications

	Lo	Gentle	Max
Width	13" – 22"	13" – 22"	13" – 22"
Depth	15" – 20"	15" – 20"	15" – 20"
Weight	4 lb.	4 lb.	4 lb.
Weight Capacity	250 lb.	250 lb.	250 lb.

HCPCS: E2607/E2608 (Gentle and Max)

Invacare® InTouch™ Flovair™ Cushion

Model No: ITFG, ITFM
Provides pelvic stability, leg positioning and pressure management.
Available in Gentle and Max Contour.

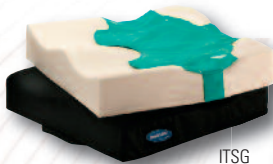
Specifications Flovair/Stabilite

	Gentle	Max	Weight Capacity
Width	15" – 24"	15" – 20"	14" – 20" W 250 lb. 21" – 24" W 350 lb.
Depth	15" – 22"	15" – 20"	
Weight	Stabilite	3.05 lb.	
	Flovair	4.20 lb.	

HCPCS: E2607/E2608 (Gentle) E2605 (Max)

Invacare® InTouch™ Stabilite™ Cushion

Model No: ITSG, ITSM
Provides pelvic stability and leg positioning.
Available in Gentle and Max Contour.

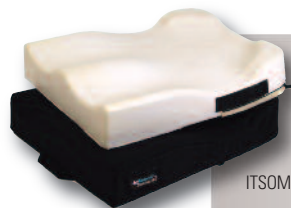


HCPCS: E2605/E2606

Invacare® InTouch™ Stabilite™ OM Cushion Specifications

Model No: IT SOM
Addresses positioning needs for a level pelvis or a mild to moderate obliquity.

	Width	Weight Capacity
	14" – 24"	
Depth	14" – 22"	14" – 20" W 300 lb. 21" – 24" W 500 lb.
Weight	3 lb.	



Level



½" Adjustment



1" Adjustment



HCPCS: E2620/E2621

Invacare® InTouch™ PCS Back

Model No: ITPCSR/ITPCST

Designed with features that synergize to provide exceptional Positioning, Comfort and Stability.

Specifications

Width	14" – 24"
Height	16" (regular), 20" (tall)
Weight	5 lb.
Weight Capacity	14" – 21" W 300 lb. 22" – 24" W 500 lb.



Quick Release Latch



One-Handed Quick Release

HCPCS: E2611

Invacare® InTouch™ Propel™ Back

Model No: ITPR

General purpose back provides a stable surface and gentle support.

Specifications

Width	16" – 21"
Height	16.5"
Weight	4 lb.
Weight Capacity	300 lb.



HCPCS: E2615/E2616

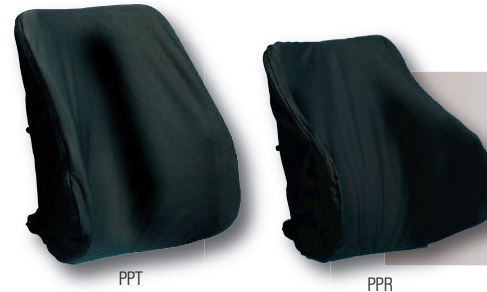
Invacare® Personal Back™ 10

Model No: PBR, PBT

Provides comfort and stability with moderate lateral support.

Specifications

Width	13" – 20", 22", 24", 26"
Height	14", 16", 19"
Weight	5 lb./6 lb.
Weight Capacity	13" – 20" W 250 lb. 22" – 26" W 500 lb.



HCPCS: E2615/E2616

Invacare® Personal Back™ 10 Plus

Model No: PPR, PPT

Offers comfort and stability with increased lateral support.

Specifications

Width	13" – 20", 22", 24", 26"
Height	14", 16", 19"
Weight	5 lb./6 lb.
Weight Capacity	13" – 20" w 250 lb. 22" – 26" w 500 lb.

For a complete list of Invacare Seating and Positioning products visit www.invacare.com

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Specifications are subject to
change without notification.

Form No. 10-003

