

Cot Lids

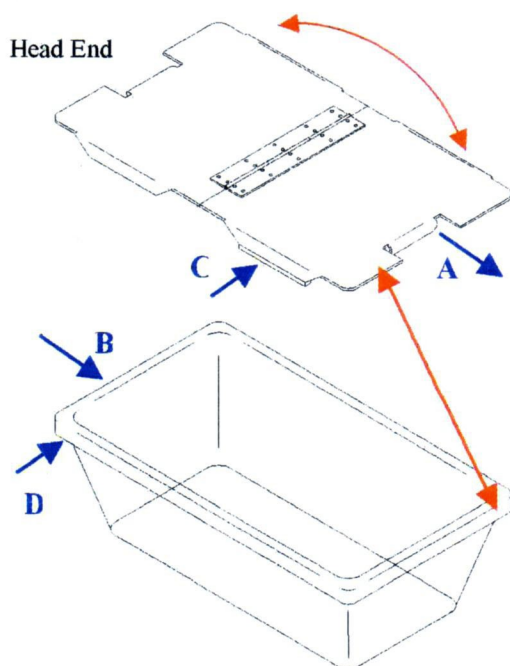


Fig 1. Lid and basinet.

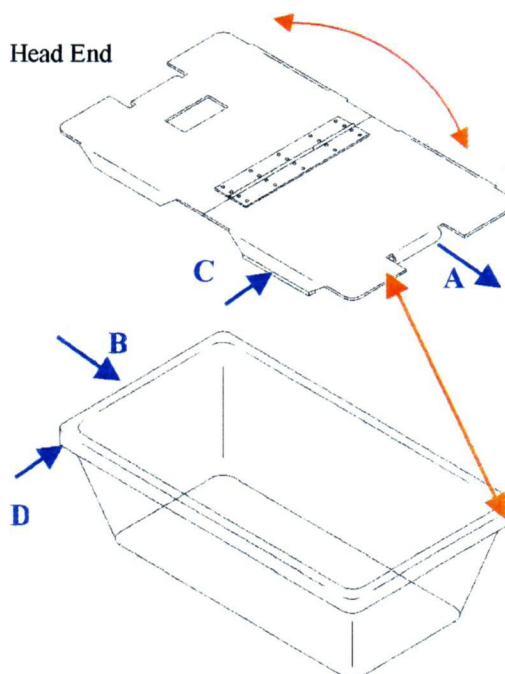


Fig 2. Lid with louver and basinet

The cot lid is used in conjunction with a basinet to reduce heat loss in an infant. It is used in non-critical situations when an incubator would be inappropriate. It is available in a version with a built in louver (Fig 2.) when it is used with levels of humidity.

**Warning:**

In order to prevent breakage of the Cot Lids by infants kicking the flap extending over basinet, the cot lid has been further extended and bent back under the cot lid edge. This will prevent the infant dislodging the lid but it also means that the infant's feet will now collide with a solid surface. In practice it appears that the soles of the infants feet are more generally in contact with the lid than the toes and there have been no reported incidences of injuries.

Assembly:

Fold the Cot Lid together at the hinge. Slide the end of the Lid "A" over the end of the Basinet "B", ensuring that the lip "C" is under the edge of the basinet at "D". The edge at the end of the Cot Lid "A" lines up against the outside end of the basinet. With the Cot Lid located at the end of the basinet, the Lid can be folded down. The handle at the other end of the Lid will rest inside the other end of the basinet. This foldable half of the Cot lid is the end where the baby's head would be. The two gaps for the handles therefore, now allow for ventilation.

NB: Existing cot lids can have an extra piece added to form a fold-over to prevent the lid leaving the basinet.



Cleaning Information.

Cleaning/Disinfecting of Viamed Cot Lids.

These notes are for guidance only, and Viamed recommends adherence to local hospital protocols and routines and disinfection fluid manufacturers instructions for use.

- Unless the device has been contaminated with body fluid it is usually adequate to clean thoroughly with neutral detergent, then rinse and dry.
- If there is contamination, the device must be cleaned thoroughly prior to disinfection to remove all organic matter and other residue.
- Disinfection must be achieved by use of the authorised disinfectant.
- The manufacturer's instructions for the use of their chemical disinfection agent must be followed carefully.
- If the disinfectant contains bleach (sodium hypochlorite) the minimum strengths recommended should be used to prevent discolouring and crazing of the materials.

In the absence of manufacturers advice the following strengths can be used as a guide:

Heavy contamination with blood - 10000 ppm available chlorine.

Without gross contamination - 1000 ppm available chlorine.

- Special attention should be paid to rinsing the surface until it is completely free of the solution. It must be cleaned off with neutral detergent, rinsed thoroughly and dried.
- Due to toxicity do not use glutaraldehyde or phenolics.
Do not use organic solvents, as they will cause crazing.

Warning.

Cracked surfaces can harbour contamination.