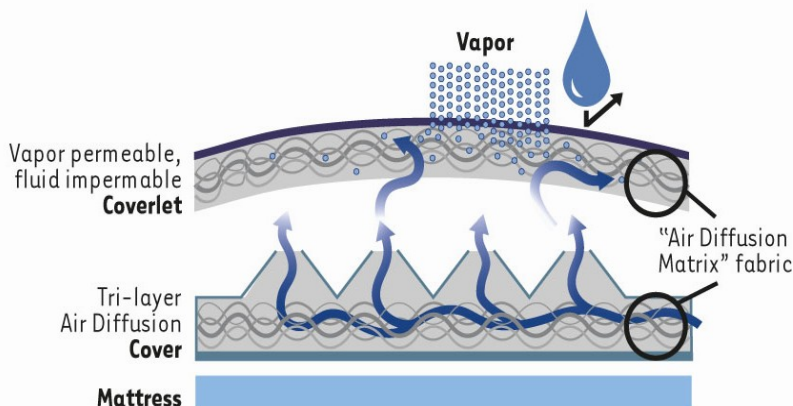


The Science Behind the Unique Easy Air Low Air Loss Design

There is no universally accepted definition of "low air loss" (LAL) in the medical literature. As a result, claims are made that "true" or "genuine" low air loss refers to construction features such as air flow volume, cover fabric, or air loss method .

But clinicians primarily prescribe LAL for its unique ability to control maceration by removing excess moisture. Therefore, scientific measurement of the amount of moisture it removes is the most meaningful validation of a LAL system's effectiveness.



Easy Air’s exclusive “Air Diffusion Matrix” Coverlet design maximizes removal of excess moisture (i.e., perspiration) from the user’s skin. Moisture passes in vapor form down through the Coverlet, where a continuous air current from the cover takes it away before it can re-form as liquid.

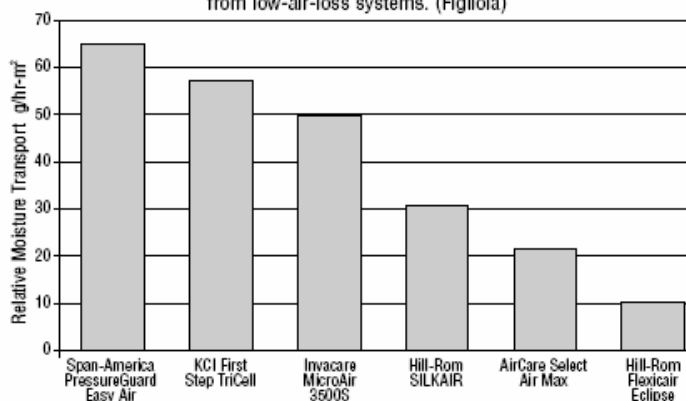


**Outer Removable Coverlet
and
Inner Air-Delivery Cover**

A study by the Mechanical Engineering Dept at Clemson University shows that the Easy Air removes more moisture from the patient than other common low air loss designs.¹

The Air Diffusion Matrix fabric is not collapsible, ensuring a pathway for a constant flow of air beneath the patient, between the Coverlet and the Cover. Compare this design to typical low air loss designs that cause the patient’s body to press the cover directly onto the air holes, closing off the flow of air beneath the patient.

Fig. 1 – Comparative g/hr-m² of moisture removed from low-air-loss systems. (Figliola)



¹Figliola R. A proposed method for quantifying low-air-loss mattress performance by moisture transport. *Ostomy/Wound Management*. 2003;49(1):32-41.