



Introduction

Lagooni BV was founded in 2008 by Paul Kampshoff and Corine van Koppen.

Because of Paul's high paraplegia, Paul knows better than anyone how bad a disability and available medical aids sometimes go together. His experiences constantly challenge him to design concepts that results in better usuable medical aids. This is how the design of the Lagooni Commode Wheelchair came off the ground.

As much freedom and independency as possible with your handicap, comfortable seat and the possibility of enlarging your world are the main goals of Lagooni.

There are already 10 different models on the market, with various parts, but it all fits together (like Lego) and infinitely combinations for customizations can be realized.

In addition to these basic parts, the upholstery is fully custom made as standard and – if necessary – parts or frames can also be custom made. Lagooni produces a large part of its components in-house.

OUR MODELS









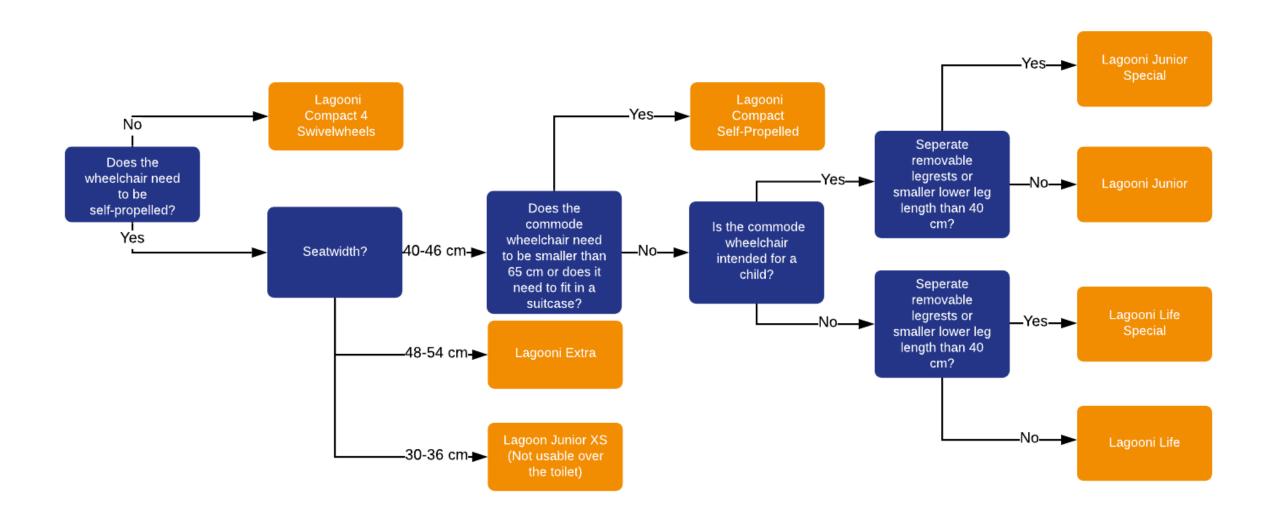








Model Selection Flow Chart



FILLING OUT PRE-FIT FORMS

After choosing the model, choose the pre-fit form which corresponds to the model.

Go through the form step by step.

The most important choices that apply to all models are discussed here.

All models have a back angle adjustment as standard, the seat height is adjustable, the footrests are adjustable in height (and some models in angle as well). Armrests are removable and can be swiveled away.



WHEELS & PUSHRIMS

- 24-inch wheels are supplied as standard on the models.
- The 20" wheels are usually chosen to achieve a lower seat height for expample when tripping or a short toilet (the 20" wheels influence the height of the commode wheelchair. A raised toilet is not possible)
- The 26" wheels are usually chosen with a tall body, higher seat height or higher toiletbowl.

- With a narrow seat width of 40 or 42 cm, the wheels can be placed slightly closer to the frame
- With the 24" wheels it is possible to choose rubber covers for the pushrims to provide better grip
- Tetranops are an option for 20", 24" and 26" wheels in case of lack of power and poor hand function.
- Pushrims mounted against the rim makes the chair slightly narrower, but is only possible with 24 "wheels, with 20" and 26 "wheels the pushrims can be omitted.



SEAT

- All the seats are custom made. To provide a good seat, it is important to know how the cliënt wille use the commode wheelchair.
- If a laxative or rinsing system is used and someone gets help with insertion, an opening on the backside of the seat is usually the most convenient choice. When someone inserts the laxative by himself, it is important to ask from which side. This partly determines the choice of the placement of the opening.
- Are the legs falling or someone has difficulties with an independent transfer, an opening at the back of the seat is very handy.
- The seatwidth can be determined on the basis of the hip width. The seat length depens on the upper leg length. Add 3 cm extra depth when choosing for an upholstered backrest!!
- Extra wedge can be added with a very limited trunk balance. Wedge does always have an effect when making transfers.

- The size of the opening is hard to determine. Experience shows that small openings <12 cm is a great choice and works well when laxate for persons with a complete paralysis. It prevents crooked sitting/hanging in the opening which can press the buttucks against each other and block the opening of the anus. Due the smaller opening, there is more support of the legs. This also reduces the pressure on the tuber and rump which can prevent pressure sores.</p>
- In case of an opening at the back, due to limited support behind and the distance between the sit bones, an opening that is more than 10 cm wide is generally suffecient.
- The dimensions can be indicated on the drawings, but there are still deviations, for example an extra transfer extension for an easier transfer, opening not in the middle due scoliolsis, specific models. Those specific options can be realised with a clear drawing.

EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE!

BACKREST

- Every backrest has a standard angle setting till max 115 degrees. The angle can be adjusted.
- The standard measurements of the backrest tube is 48 cm (bottom of seat -> top of backrest tube).
- The backrest might be in the way while driving. A shortened backrest is possible.
- A longer body lengtht in combination with a very bad trunk balance (such as with high tetraplegia C4/C5/C6) often require extra support and a higher backrest tube.
- The bisonyl backrest often offers enough support.

- An upholstered backrest might be a good option when someone has a sensitive back, scoliosis, instable sit stability or need less seat depth.
- An upholstered backrest with lateral support is usually preferred when there is little trunk balance.
- An upholstered backrest affects the seat depth, because it comes forward +/- 3 cm. This way, a smaller seat depth can be realised.
- If a headrest is required, an upholstered backrest is necessary to assemble the headrest.

ARMRESTS

- The standard armrests have a height of 23 cm or 16 cm.
- Armrest with an extra bend along the front to provide extra support/safity is possible.
- A different height or model can be realised.
- The standard armpad is made of polyurithane.

- For extra comfort and support it is possible to choose upholstered armpads.
- Upholstered armpads can be made in every length or width as needed. Usually an extended armrest is chosen to get some extra lateral support, without the need for pads on the backrest.



LEG – AND FOOTRESTS

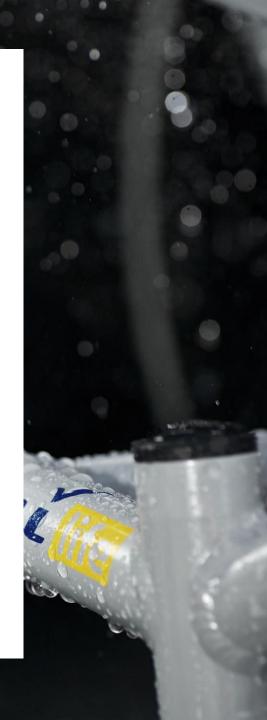
- The leg and footsupports depends on the chosen model.
- The lower leg length plus the way of doing the transfer is important to determine the leg and food support.
- It is common to choose for upholstered footrests in case of sensitive feet.
- One-piece footrests are usually chosen if the two seperate footplates have no addition. This prevents feet from sliding between the two plates. A short leg length is also often a reason for a one-piece footrest (this is closer and can be assemble higher).

- In rehabilitation centers, a one-piece footrest is almost never opted for, because it must be possible to use the wheelchairs in various situations.
- Swivel legrests are often chosen in situations where the wheelchair must be as close as possible for the transfer. A model with loose legrests can also be chosen for amputations. A single legrest or no legrests, leaving a compact short frame. This option is also usually chosen in situations where someone is tripping.
- Footrests can be upholstered in all sorts of ways. Extra protection on the legrests is also possible.

ANTI-TIPPING

- All models are in the basis very stable, yet sometimes ant-tipping is chosen.
- In case of amputations anti-tipping is necessary because of the lack of weight on the footrest and the shifting weight to the back of the wheelchair.
- If someone makes the transfer via a hoist, anti-tipping is important. If you are too far behind in the wheelchair because of the lift, it can tip back.
- In case of a larger angle of the backrest than usual, anti-tip is necessary.

- The anti-tip has the additional function that it is easier to help someone over a threshold, this is necessary in some situations.
- An anti-tip on the wheelchair can give the user a safe feeling.
- Anti-tipping is very easy to remove, but also very easy to mount.



OTHER OPTIONS

- Other options such as headrest, hip belt, calf strap, calf support, bedpan or bucket is possible. Very specific adjustments are always possible in consultation.
- Adjusting the footrest in relation to the seat is essential for a stable and safe seat while showering. Good foot support also helps with better laxation! The seat height determines the setting. This is usually determined by the height of the toilet in combination with the transfer options. The footrest height is adjusted based on the seat height.



A FEW MODELS WE MADE....









