

LECKEY



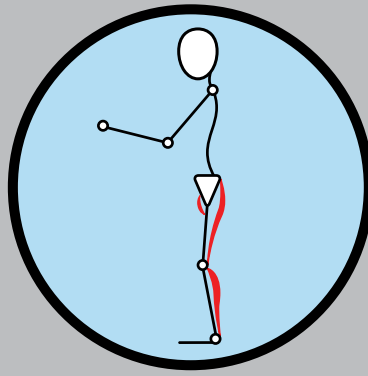
Horizon

Supporting Children



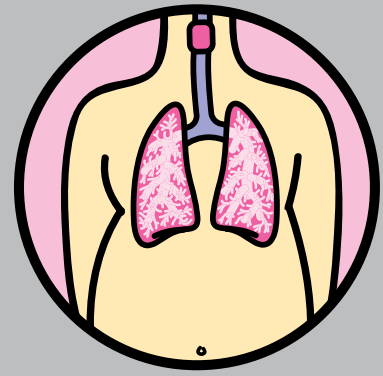
Standing increases bone density and reduces the risk of fractures.

Normal bone development needs a combination of good nutrition, weight bearing, e.g. through standing or walking, and the use of muscles. Research shows that standing improves the bone density of the pelvis and leg bones of non-ambulatory children, such as those with CP, Muscular Dystrophy, Spina Bifida or spinal cord injury.



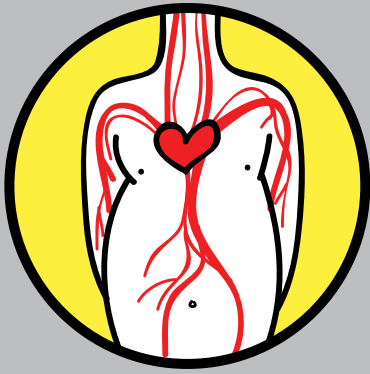
Standing stretches muscles, preventing the onset of contractures.

Research shows that standing programmes, if maintained, improve the extensibility of the hamstrings, increase range of movement and reduce the extent of spasticity. Standing also provides proprioceptive input to young developing muscles and joints, builds endurance to standing and regulates resting muscle tone.



Standing improves respiration and voice control.

When we stand, the diaphragm has more room to expand and contract, meaning that we can breathe in and out more easily, deeply and efficiently. Therefore, standing allows individuals to speak with improved volume and voice control.



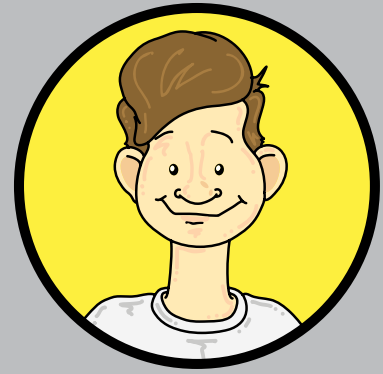
Standing enhances circulation and blood pressure.

Effective circulation is closely related to breathing. Standing results in improvements in blood pressure, heart rate and circulation, and a reduction in orthostatic hypotension and oedema in the legs and feet.



Standing enables kids to interact eye-to-eye with their peers.

Eye-to-eye interaction improves confidence, self-esteem and self-image as the child can accomplish tasks in the same manner as other students or siblings. Supported standing eliminates the fear of falling and so allows the individual to direct their attention towards learning and social interaction.



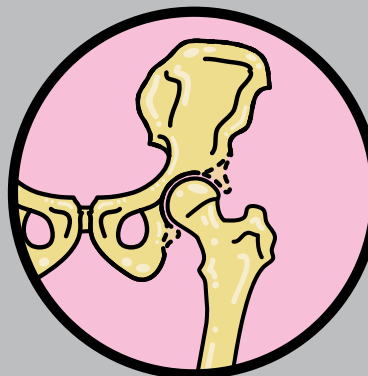
Standing improves wellbeing, alertness and sleep patterns.

Studies have reported improved sleep, decreased fatigue, increased alertness and feelings of wellbeing from regular standing. While standing, the effects of retained primitive reflexes such as symmetrical tonic neck reflex (STNR) and tonic labyrinthine reflex (TLR) are more controlled and therefore, sensory organisation, comfort, energy and attention are maximised.



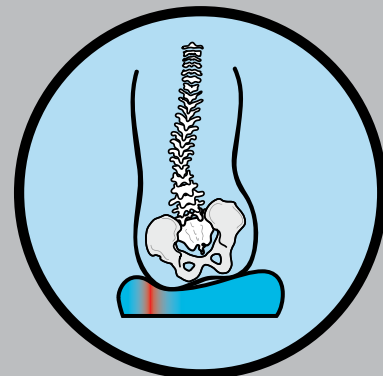
Standing aids digestion, bowel function and bladder drainage.

Standing is believed to help with digestion and toileting through a combination of gravity and the activation of the stomach muscles. Studies have backed this up showing improved bowel regularity and clearance and better bladder awareness and emptying.



Standing facilitates the formation of the hip joint in early development.

Children who stand at the normal developmental age of 12-16 months are considered more likely to develop the ball and socket of the hip joint, which can prevent hip subluxation or dislocation. Standing from an early age also helps a child with standing transfers in the future.



Standing improves skin integrity by relieving pressure encountered during sitting.

As standing improves respiration, it allows more oxygenated blood to reach tissues which are subject to pressure when seated, resulting in fewer bedsores and improved skin integrity.

Supine setup
[shown with optional
accessories]

Flat head support
[contoured available]

**Adjustable chest/
back pad**

**Adjustable chest
& lateral support**

**Adjustable
activity tray**

**Adjustable
hip pad**

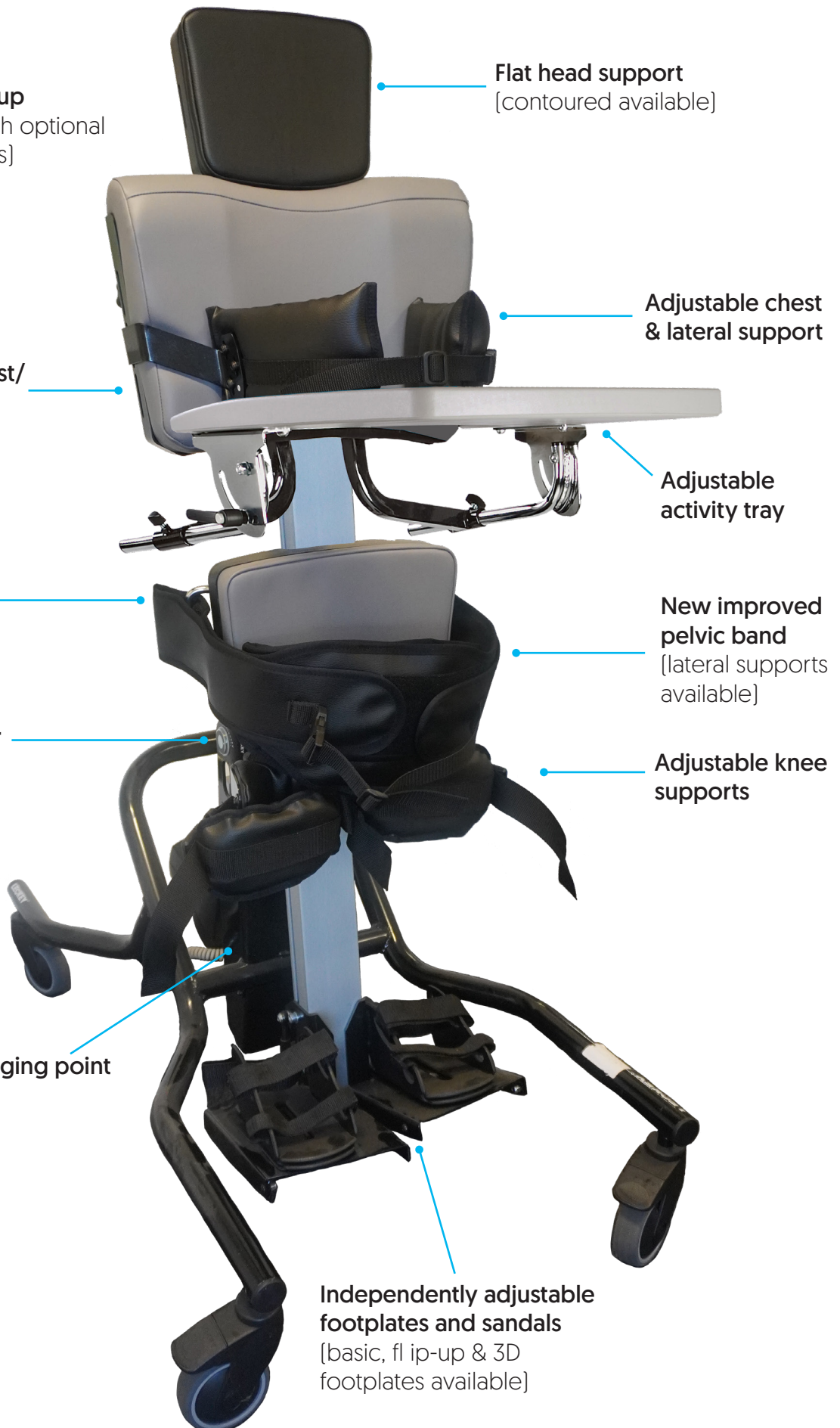
**New improved
pelvic band**
[lateral supports
available]

Angle indicator

**Adjustable knee
supports**

Charging point

**Independently adjustable
footplates and sandals**
[basic, flip-up & 3D
footplates available]



The Horizon Stander
is now available in
three sizes.

Configuration
The standard product includes frame,
chassis, back/chest pad and hip pad.

Product Sizing

Size	1		2		3	
Age	4 - 10		9 - 18		14 - adult	
Codes	LHZ/1		LHZ/2		LHZ/3	
	mm	inches	mm	inches	mm	inches
Horizon Stander						
Length	1135	44.7	1280	50.4	1280	50.4
Width	580	22.8	640	25.2	640	25.2
Height in Horizontal Position	780	30.7	805	31.7	805	31.7
Weight of Product	44kg	97lbs	50kg	110.6lbs	59kg	130lbs
Max User Weight	50kg	110lbs	80kg	176lbs	100kg	220lbs
User Standing Height						
min	1000	39.4	1400	55.1	1550	61
max	1400	55.1	1800	70.9	1800	70.9
Shoulder Height (footplate to top of pad)						
min	820	32.3	1000	39.4	1000	39.4
max	1150	45.3	1450	57	1450	57
Hip Pad Height (footplate to top of pad)						
min	450	17.7	750	29.5	750	29.5
max	750	29.5	950	37.4	1150	45.3
Hip Pad Width						
min	175	6.9	210	8.3	310	12.2
max	270	10.6	390	15.3	470	18.5
Knee Height (footplate to middle of pad)						
min	250	9.8	400	15.7	400	15.7
max	450	17.7	550	21.6	650	25.6
Width Between Chest Laterals						
min	200	7.9	240	9.4	340	13.4
max	300	11.8	380	14.9	460	18.1
Footplate Angle Adjustment +/-	10°	10°	10°	10°	10°	10°
Tray Sizes	420 x 440	16.5 x 17.3	520 x 590	20.5 x 23.2	520 x 590	20.5 x 23.2
Tray Angle Adjustment Prone Version	0° to 40°	0° to 40°	0° to 40°	0° to 40°	0° to 40°	0° to 40°
Tray Angle Adjustment Supine Version	-20° to +30°	-20° to +30°	-20° to +30°	-20° to +30°	-20° to +30°	-20° to +30°
Frame Clearance (bottom of ski to ground)	155	6.1	180	7	180	7

To arrange a product demonstration/assessment or for more information, please contact us:

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James Leckey Design Limited has made every effort to ensure that the information contained in this document is accurate and up to date. At the time of going to print, the information presented is accurate to the best of the company's knowledge. James Leckey Design Limited however, cannot accept responsibility for changes to product information after going to print.

Date of Preparation: October 2025



LS222-04