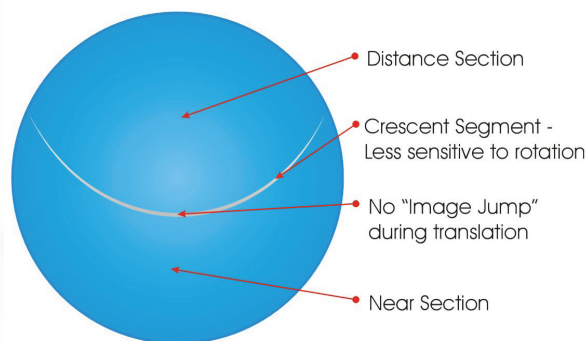


# Fitting Guide



Designed for patients that demand ultra crisp distance and near vision. A crescent-shaped add zone provides a unique performance to satisfy the most demanding vision requirements.



## Lens Parameter Availability

<b>Base Curve*</b>	5.45 mm (62.00 diopters) to 10.55 mm (32.00 diopters)
<b>Power*</b>	+10.00 to -20.00 diopters
<b>Diameter*</b>	9.0 mm to 9.8 mm
<b>Add Power</b>	Unlimited
<b>Seg Height*</b>	.3 mm to 1.2 mm BGC
<b>Prism*</b>	1 to 2 1/2 diopters

\* Custom & Toric parameters available.

Employ empirical fitting approach.

## Step 1 Base Curve Calculation

Using Keratometry or Corneal Topography readings, base curve should be figured on flat "K" reading

Example: K's are 44.00 / 45.25  
Base Curve would be 44.00 (7.67 mm)

## Step 2 Power Calculation

Using spectacle prescription in minus cylinder form, vertex (distance 13 mm) spherical power above +/- 3.75, to determine distance prescriptive power.

Example: -4.50 -1.50 x 170  
Vertex adjusted sphere -4.25 lens power

## Step 3 Diameter Selection

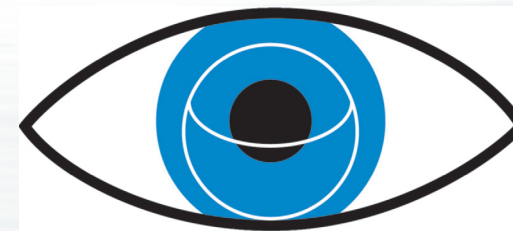
Base Curve	Diameter
Flatter than 42.00 D	9.8 mm
42.00 to 45.00 D	9.4 mm
Steeper than 45.00 D	9.2 mm

## Step 4 Segment Height Determination

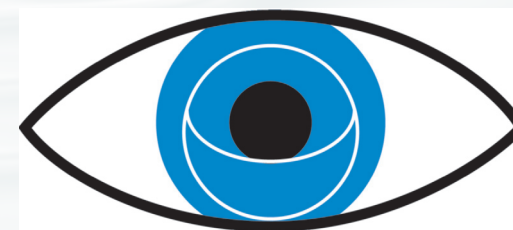
Plus power lens .6 BGC (Below Geometric Center)  
Minus power lens .9 BGC (Below Geometric Center)

## Step 5 Prism Determination

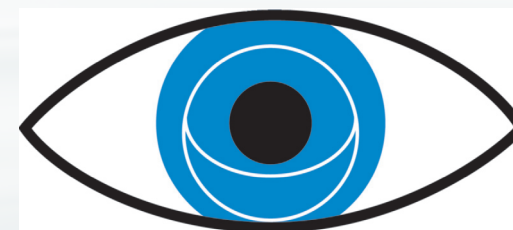
Distance Power	Prism
+4.00 D or greater	1 diopter
Plano to +3.87	1 1/2 diopters
Plano to -3.00	1 3/4 diopters
-3.12 to -5.00	2 diopters
-5.12 or greater	2 1/2 diopters



Segment Too High



Segment Ideal



Segment Too Low

### Important Note:

Segment height should be checked under normal room illumination in straight ahead gaze. Some rotation may occur, but is not detrimental if it is less than 30 degrees. Slight nasal rotation may be desirable as it aids in translation during down gaze convergence.

### Need Help?

Toll-Free: (800) 223-1858  
[www.metro-optics.com](http://www.metro-optics.com)