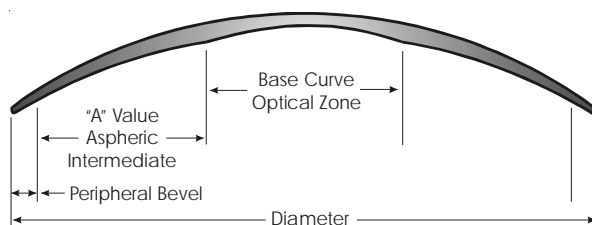


ComfortKone creates an alignment fit to the cornea. Fitting is approached from center outward. Design of the posterior surface consists of a spherical curve in the central 4mm, an aspheric zone from 4mm out to 8mm and finishes with a bi-aspheric periphery. The key fitting element of ComfortKone is the posterior “aspheric zone” and is represented as “A” value. This controls the “edge lift” and “sagittal depth” of the lens. The “A” value allows the lens to be aligned with the cone slope.

### Lens Parameter Availability

Base Curve*	4.50mm (75.00 diopters) to 8.00mm (42.00 diopters)
“A” Value	A3 to A25 (steps of 1)
Diameter*	7.5mm to 9.5mm (0.1mm steps)
Power*	Any sphere power



*\*Custom parameters available*

**Diagnostic Lens Set** - Lenses are grouped by “A” value. The higher the “A” value, the greater the “edge lift”. Diagnostic lenses are also color coded by series to assist in identification.

### Fitting ComfortKone

**Step 1 - Initial Diagnostic Lens Selection** - Select a base curve nearest the steepest reading from keratometer readings or corneal topography. Select the highest “A” value available in calculated base curve range.

**Important Note** - The initial diagnostic lens is only a starting point in the fitting process and should not be the only lens used in order to assure the best possible fit. After the best fitting lens is determined, you may wish to fine tune the fit by ordering through a Metro Optics lens consultant.

**Step 2 - Fluorescein Evaluation** - ComfortKone diagnostic lenses contain a UV blocker. For best results, set your slit lamp to blue cobalt light and have a yellow Wratten filter in place over the aperture. Evaluate for ideal fitting characteristics and change diagnostic lenses as necessary. For assistance, refer to the fluorescein examples on the back side of this document. When the best fitting diagnostic lens is determined, allow the lens to settle for 3 to 5 minutes and make final determination of fit and over-refract.

**Important Note** - ComfortKone lenses with gravitate over the cone and do not need to ride centrally to achieve excellent results. If best fitting lens rides excessively off center, discuss case with a Metro Optics consultant.

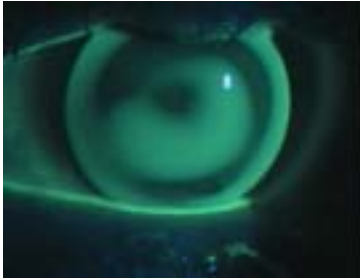


Figure 1 - Has a ring of fluorescein in the mid-peripheral. The lens is bearing on the cone peak and in the peripheral. The base curve is too flat and needs to be steeper. Also, the "A" value needs to be decreased.

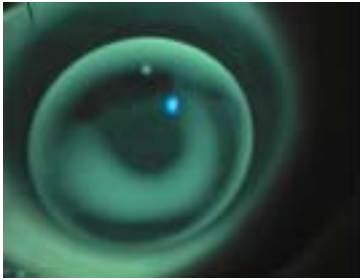


Figure 2 - Has a bearing area in the center of the lens. The mid-peripheral area is fitting well. The "A" value is good and the base curve needs to be steepened.

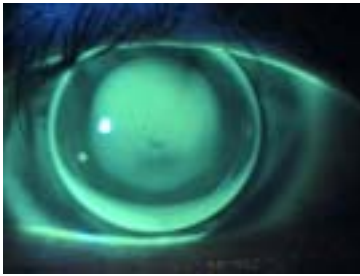


Figure 3 - Has a slight bearing in the peripheral and some pooling in the central area. This fit is acceptable, but could be improved by flattening the base curve and increasing the "A" value.

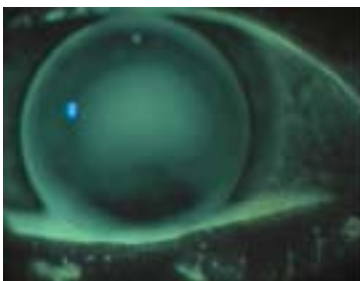


Figure 4 - Exhibits an ideal fit. This lens shows an even distribution of fluorescein with a slight pooling at the conical apex. The lens is slightly off corneal center because it has centered over the cone. This will not adversely affect visual acuity.

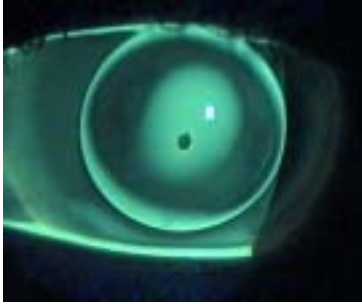


Figure 5 - Lens is pooling centrally and does not have adequate edge clearance. The base curve is too steep and should be flattened significantly.

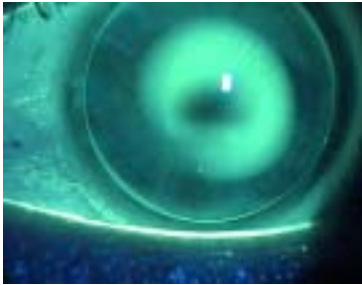


Figure 6 - Lens is bearing centrally and does not have adequate edge clearance. The base curve should be flattened moderately and the "A" value should be increased.



Figure 7 - Lens is bearing in the mid-periphery. The "A" value should be decreased moderately.