



MICROLENS ● GAS PERMEABLE CONTACT LENSES



The Rx Experience

GAS PERMEABLE
CONTACT LENSES

microlens
you will see



Asfeerflex

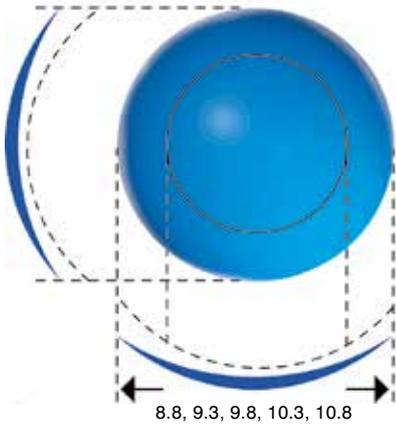
Excellent comfort, vision and eye health

GP contact lenses perform best both in quality and stability of vision. The fully aspheric contact lens geometry in combination with the latest contact lens materials guarantee a healthy cornea, excellent comfort and superior vision for years.

Asferflex

The fitting of the Asferflex contact lens is easy and only needs some simple fitting rules. The fully aspheric design allows larger diameter which gives a great comfort and very quick adaptation time.

Asferflex E=0.45/0.6



Asferflex 0.45 and 0.6

Field of application:

First choice GP contact lens with quick adaptation. Suitable for every refractive correction with up to 2.00 D astigmatism.

Lens design:

Thin rotational symmetric gas permeable contact lens with fully aspheric back side geometry with an eccentricity of 0.45 or 0.6 and spherical front design

Tangential skibevel of	0.30 mm
Central thickness (@ -3.00 D)	0.16 mm
Edge thickness	0.12 mm

Power- and base curve range:

Base curves:	7.00 to 9.00 mm (steps: 0.05)
Power range:	+20.00 to -20.00 D (steps: 0.25)
Diameter:	8.8, 9.3, 9.8, 10.3 and 10.8 mm
Available material:	Comfort, XO, FM, HP

Radius selection:

- Mean-K +0.10 mm





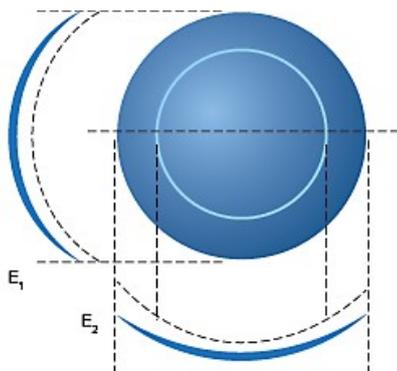
Eclips

The natural solution for astigmatism

The best correction for astigmatism, which always guarantees stability and optimal vision are GP contact lenses. Due to the tear lens that is formed between the toric cornea and symmetric back curve of the GP lens, the astigmatism is visually corrected.

The Eclips contact lens has a smart design with two different aspheric main axis. The concept of this meridian specific contact lens makes the fitting of toric corneas up to 5.00 D astigmatism very simple. Without inducing residual astigmatism as in common bitoric alternatives.

Eclips



Eclips

Field of application:

- First choice GP contact lens for the toric cornea with easy fitting rule, simple over refraction without residual astigmatism.

Lens design:

Thin contactlens with a meridian specific back curve. The two backcurve meridians have different excentricities, so although the center radius is the same in every direction, the progressive flattening is different in both 180° and 90° directions. The front design of the contact lens is spherical and has a:

Tangential skibevel of	0.30 mm
Central thickness (@ -3.00 D)	0.16 mm
Edge thickness	0.12 – 0.16 mm

5 Variaties:

	E ₁	E ₂	difference cornea
Eclips 1	0.00	0.45	< 0.40 mm
Eclips 2	0.00	0.60	0.40 mm tot < 0.60 mm
Eclips 3	0.00	0.80	0.60 mm tot < 0.80 mm
Eclips 4	-0.45	0.80	0.80 mm tot < 1.00 mm
Eclips 5	-0.60	0.80	> 1.00 mm

Power- and base curve range:

Base curves:	6.60 to 8.80 mm (steps: 0.10 mm)
Power range:	+20.00 to -20.00 D (steps: 0.25 D)
Diameter:	9.8 and 10,3 mm
Available material:	Comfort, XO, FM, HP

Fitting rules:

Radius choice is based on with central K-readings and independent of diameter contact lens.

Radius selection:

- Mean-K +0.10 mm





Multifocal

Life-long wearing contact lenses

The multifocal GP lenses are the most effective lenses for correcting presbyopia, due to the combination of simultaneous and alternated vision.

The unique designed multifocal front curves of the Asferflex, as well as the Eclips lens, are of a central distance type.

Multifocal

Fitting the multifocal Asferflex and Eclips contact lenses is identical with fitting the monofocal types. The multifocal works best when the lenses have a good centration.

To improve centration, the multifocal version in general is selected 0.5 mm larger in diameter (often 10.3 mm) compared to the corresponding monofocal type.

Multifocal

Field of application:

All presbyopia patients who can be successfully fitted with the Asferflex or Eclips contact lenses.

Contact lens design:

The base curves are identical to their monofocal counter parts. The Asferflex and Eclips contact lenses have a multifocal front curve. The aspheric front zone has concentric areas for:

- Unlimited distance vision in the central zone;
- functional intermediate vision
- a reading zone towards the periphery with add power +1.00 to +3.50 D in steps of 0.50 D

Power and base curve range:

Identical to Asferflex and Eclips.

Fitting rule:

Identical to Asferflex and Eclips.

The multifocal GP lens is successful when:

- The contact lens should centre well after blinking. (A high or low position of the lens disrupts the optical performance of the lens).
- Pupil diameter, under normal light conditions should fit to the patients' age, and should be 4.5 mm max.
- Patients should have reasonable expectations on the visual performance of contact lenses for presbyopia.

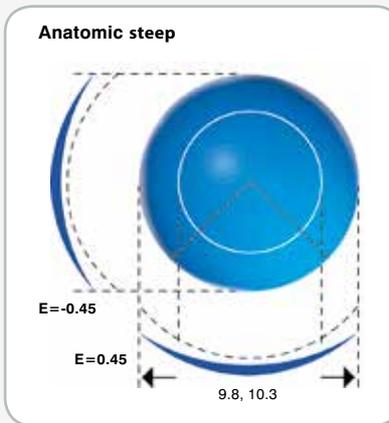




Specialties

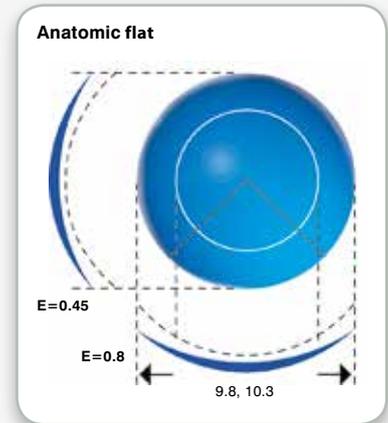
Asferflex (0.45) Anatomic Steep

- The **Asferflex Anatomic Steep** has exactly the same design as the **Asferflex 0.45**, except of one part of the inside geometry. This quadrant specific lens has one quadrant that has a negative eccentricity (-0.45) The lens steepens there. The lens is used when one part of the cornea has a steeper periphery (mostly at the inferior side of the cornea).
- By fitting this quadrant specific variation the lens will centre better (no high riding) and comfort will be maximized.
- Delivery program is the same as the standard **Asferflex 0.45**, but is only available with monofocal spherical front (no front toric, multifocal etc.).



Asferflex (0.45) Anatomic Flat

- The **Asferflex (0.6) Anatomic Flat** has exactly the same design as the **Asferflex 0.45**, except of one part of the inside geometry. This quadrant specific lens has one quadrant that has a **higher eccentricity (0.8)** The lens flattens there. The lens is used when one part of the cornea has a flatter periphery (mostly at the nasal side of the cornea).
- By fitting this quadrant specific variation the lens will center better (no decentration) and comfort will be maximized.
- Delivery program is the same as the standard Asferflex 0.45, but is only available with **monofocal spherical front** (no front toric, multifocal etc.).



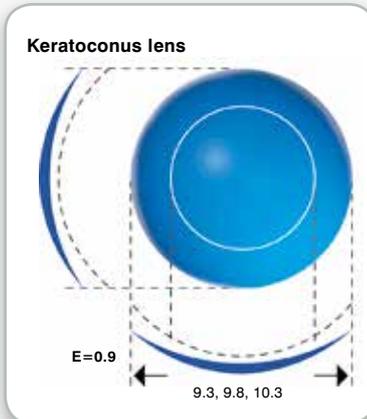
Keratoconus

The **Keratoconus lens** is an aspheric lens with **high eccentricity (0.9)**. Due to the high eccentricity, the difference in radii in the inside geometry is large: It realizes steep central radii and flat peripheral radii. This makes the lens the first choice for eyes with lower grades of keratoconus. Because the design of the lens is rotation symmetric, this type is suitable for **Nipple type** keratoconus.

Because the lens has no optical zones (one aspheric curve posterior) and an aplanatic front curve to compensate the aberrations caused by the high eccentricity, all over the lens, also with large differences between optical and geometrical axis, the vision will be undisturbed and optimal.

The lens can be fitted with the help of a trial set or with topography.

Radii:	5.50 mm and flatter (steps 0.10 mm)
Diameter:	9.3, 9.8 and 10.3



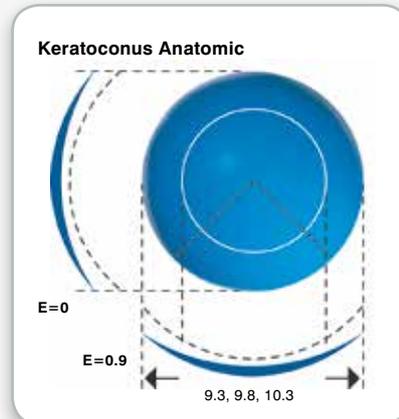
Keratoconus Anatomic

The **Keratoconus Anatomic lens** is an aspheric lens with high eccentricity (0.9). Due to the high eccentricity, the difference in radii in the inside geometry is large: It realizes steep central radii and flat peripheral radii. This makes the lens the first choice for eyes with lower grades of keratoconus.

The lens is quadrant specific: 3 meridians have the high eccentricity while one meridian is spherical and has the same radius as the central radius. In effect the last meridian is much steeper in the periphery compared to the rest of the lens in the periphery. Therefore this lens gives an optimal alignment with the **Oval types** Keratoconus.

The lens can be fitted with the help of a trial set or with topography.

Radii:	5.50 mm and flatter (steps 0.10 mm)
Diameter:	9.3, 9.8 and 10.3 mm



Asfeerflex Fronttoric

When there is a substantial difference between the corneal astigmatism and the refractive astigmatism, it is possible that a residual astigmatism appears while wearing a **GP** lens. To correct this residual astigmatism, the use of a front toric lens is necessary.

If an Asfeerflex is used, order a **front toric Asfeerflex** by adding the spherical and toric over refraction (and axis) to the existing power of the lens that the patients wears (trial lens or already worn lens).

- Be aware that for this rotational symmetric lens a **prismatic ballast** is necessary (appr. 1.5 PrD) to achieve a proper and stable position of the cylindrical power.

Because this prismatic lens is thicker, it might be possible that the lens needs a bit longer adaptation time.

- When the corneal astigmatism is over 1 D, it might be advisable to fit an Eclips lens, because it is centering automatically, without any prism ballast.
- If a front toric power is necessary, multifocal front geometry or other options are not possible.
- Radii and diameter availability: same as Asfeerflex

Eclips Front toric

If an Eclips is used, order a front toric Eclips by adding the spherical and toric over refraction to the existing power. Because the Eclips lens is **self-centering** you have to observe the axis of the flattest meridian of the lens (the lens has two engravings in the edge of the lens in the flattest meridian. To calculate the exact axis of the lens you have to use the crosscylinder program of the **Designing your it®** program.

- If a front toric power is necessary, multifocal front geometry or other options are not possible.
- Radius and diameter availability: same as Eclips.



**Characteristic**

The newest generation copolymer of polymers and hydrophilic monomers. The surface of the contact lens behaves like a hydrophilic contact lens.

Field of application

First choice contact lens material by the combination of good oxygen permeability and superior wetting ability of the contact lens surface.

Tradename Comfort
Material Roflufocon C
Focon III 3

Dk 65
Wetting angle 6°
Hardness D79 shore
Refractive index 1.4537
UV blocker yes
Handling tint light blue

OC**Characteristic**

Premium contact lens material with high oxygen permeability. The life span of the contact lens is 2 years.

Field of application

Next to the application of daily wear also suitable for flexible and extended wear.

Tradename XO
Material Hexafocon A
(Fluoro-silicon acryl)

Dk 100
Wetting angle 49° (Captive Bubble)
Hardness D81 shore
Refractive index 1.415
UV blocker yes
Handling tint light blue

Boston XO**Characteristic**

GP material with an excellent balance between stability of the material and surface characteristics with excellent oxygen permeability. The life span of the contact lens is 2 – 3 years.

Field of application

For applications on eyes with normal tear secretion and blinking frequency.

Tradename FM
Material Roflufocon D
(Fluoro-silicon acryl)

Dk 95
Wetting angle < 25°
Hardness D78 shore
Refractive index 1.460
UV blocker no
Handling tint light blue

FM**Characteristic**

Traditional oxygen permeable material with the highest stability and good surface properties. The life span of the contact lens is 3 – 4 years.

Field of application

For the standard fitting, on eyes where there is no special demand for oxygen permeability. On eyes with average tear secretion and blinking frequency.

Tradename HP
Material Pmma-silicon copolymer

Dk 15
Wetting angle 23°
Hardness D87 shore
Refractive index 1.480
UV blocker no
Handling tint light green

HP



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