



**Gelflex** 

*Australian contact lenses*

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# PROFESSIONAL FITTING GUIDE

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SPECIALTY CONTACT LENSES

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# SOFT SPHERES

## GELFLEX 38 (ALPHA)

The Gelflex 38 (Alpha) contact lenses are a lathe cut hydrophilic contact lens, with a bi-curve lens design and controlled edge radius. This construction provides uniform edge thickness throughout the circumference of the lens.

Manufactured from an FDA approved polymer (Polymacon), the Gelflex 38 (Alpha) combines thin lens design, excellent reproducibility, comfort, ease of handling, durability and easy maintenance.

### FEATURES

- Simple to fit bi-curve design utilising a bi-curve back surface and multi-curve lenticular front surface to achieve optimal lens overall thickness.
- Superb surface wettability for greater patient comfort.
- Basic fitting rationale (0.8mm flatter than the flattest K)
- Lathe turned with a controlled edge radius.
- Excellent patient comfort.
- Centre thickness 0.06mm at -3.00D (varies with power).
- Available with blue visibility tint.
- A range of tint colours and densities available.

Gelflex 38 (Alpha) lenses are recommended for daily wear only.

Note: Heat disinfection and storage solutions preserved with sorbic acid or potassium sorbate should be avoided.



### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

BCOR (mm)	8.00, 8.20, 8.40, 8.60, 8.80, 9.00
Diameters (mm)	14.00, 14.50, 15.00
Power Range	+/-0.25D to +/-10.00D in 0.25D steps
Power Range	+/-10.50D to +/-20.00D in 0.50D steps

### MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity	1.301 g/cc
Refractive index	1.52 dry 1.42 in saline hydrated
Light transmittance clear	98%
With Visiint	92%
Surface character	Hydrophilic
Water content	38.6% in normal saline
O <sub>2</sub> permeability Dk*(@35°)	8 - 10

# SOFT SPHERES

## GELFLEX 55 (DELTA)

The Gelflex 55 (Delta) contact lenses are a lathe cut hydrophilic contact lenses with a bi-curve lens design and controlled edge radius. This construction provides uniform edge thickness throughout the circumference of the lens.

Manufactured from an FDA approved polymer (Methafilcon A), the Gelflex 55 (Delta) combines thin lens design with excellent reproducibility, comfort, ease of handling, durability and easy maintenance.

### FEATURES

- Simple to fit bi-curve design with multi-curve lenticular front surface to achieve optimal lens overall thickness.
- Excellent oxygen transmissibility for safe corneal health.
- Superb surface wettability for greater patient comfort.
- Basic fitting rationale (0.9mm flatter than the flattest K).
- Lathe turned with a controlled edge radius.
- Excellent patient comfort.
- Centre thickness 0.06mm at -3.00D (varies with power).
- Available with blue visibility tint.
- A range of tint colours and densities available.

Gelflex 55 (Delta) lenses are recommended for daily wear only.

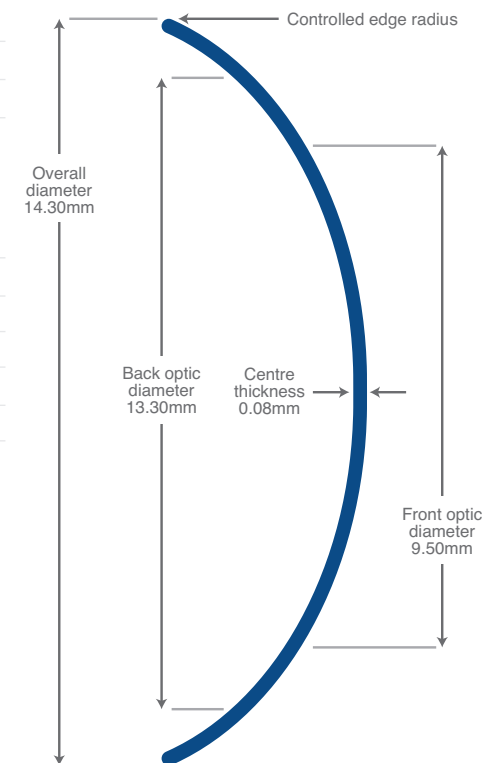
Note: Heat disinfection and storage solutions preserved with sorbic acid or potassium sorbate should be avoided.

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

BCOR (mm)	8.00, 8.30, 8.60, 8.90, 9.20
Diameters (mm)	14.30, 14.80, 15.30
Power Range	+/-0.25D to +/-10.00D in 0.25D steps
Power Range	+/-10.50D to +/-20.00D in 0.50D steps

### MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity	1.377 g/cc
Refractive index	1.52 dry 1.42 in saline hydrated
Light transmittance clear	98%
With Visiint	95%
Surface character	Hydrophilic
Water content	55.4% in normal saline
O <sub>2</sub> permeability Dk*(@35°)	17 - 18



# SOFT SPHERES

## GELFLEX 49 (BENZ-3x)

The Gelflex 49 (Benz-3x) contact lenses are a lathe cut hydrophilic contact lenses with a bi-curve lens design and controlled edge radius. This construction provides uniform edge thickness throughout the circumference of the lens.

Manufactured from an FDA approved polymer (Hioxifilcon B), the Gelflex 49 (Benz-3x) combines thin lens design with excellent reproducibility, comfort, ease of handling, durability and easy maintenance.

### FEATURES

- Simple to fit bi-curve design with multi-curve lenticular front surface to achieve optimal lens overall thickness.
- Excellent oxygen transmissibility for safe corneal health.
- Superb surface wettability for greater patient comfort.
- Basic fitting rationale (0.9mm flatter than the flattest K).
- Lathe turned with a controlled edge radius.
- Excellent patient comfort.
- Centre thickness 0.06mm at -3.00D (varies with power).
- Available with blue visibility tint.
- A range of tint colours and densities available.

Gelflex 49 (Benz-3x) lenses are recommended for daily wear only.

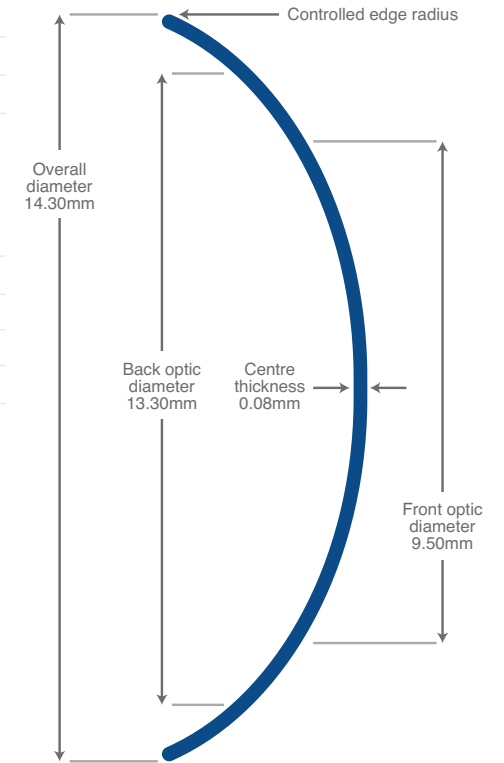
Note: Heat disinfection and storage solutions preserved with sorbic acid or potassium sorbate should be avoided.

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

BCOR (mm)	8.00, 8.30, 8.60, 8.90, 9.20
Diameters (mm)	14.30, 14.80, 15.30
Power Range	+/-0.25D to +/- 10.00D in 0.25D steps
Power Range	+/- 10.50D to +/- 20.00D in 0.50D steps

### MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity	1.136 g/cc
Refractive index	1.51 dry 1.425 in saline hydrated
Light transmittance clear	98%
With Visiint	95%
Surface character	Hydrophilic
Water content	49% in normal saline
O <sub>2</sub> permeability Dk*(@35°)	15



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## BANDAGE LENS

### BENZ 72 GELFLEX

The Gelflex Benz 72 Bandage Lens (72% high water) contact lenses are a lathe cut hydrophilic contact lenses, with a mono curve lens design and a controlled edge radius. This construction provides uniform edge thickness throughout the circumference of the lens.

The Bandage Lens is designed with optimal overall lens thickness to maximise oxygen transmission. The material is strong and stable with a tough surface property that minimises lens spoilation.

Lathe turned on a precision CNC lathe with a designed controlled edge radius, the standard one fit design ensures a stable and comfortable lens giving immediate relief.

Each lens is individually inspected to ensure quality.

Recommended for the following therapeutic conditions:

- Recurrent erosions and abrasions.
- Bullous keratopathy.
- Recurrent ulcers.
- Chemical and thermal burns.

Standard lens diameter: 12.00mm - 15.00mm

Standard power: Plano

Note: Heat disinfection and storage solutions preserved with sorbic acid or potassium sorbate should be avoided.

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## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Refractive index (35°C)	1.384 hydrated
Light transmittance clear (@600 nm)	>95%
Surface character	Hydrophilic
Water content	72% water
O <sub>2</sub> permeability Dk*(@35°)	42

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## BABY LENS

### BENZ 72 GELFLEX

The Gelflex Gelflex Benz 72 Baby Lens (72% high water) contact lenses are a lathe cut hydrophilic contact lenses, with a mono curve lens design and a controlled edge radius. This construction provides uniform edge thickness throughout the circumference of the lens.

The importance of fitting a lens to a young patient to prevent Amblyopia in the developing eye is very important.

The advantage of contact lenses over spectacles makes the fusion of the two disparate image sizes possible.

The Baby Lens is designed for the Aphakic eye. Lenses for babies needing different powers are available.

### BENEFITS

- Extended wear lens if needed.
- Specially designed standard one fit lens.
- Manufactured from a premium high water content material with high oxygen permeability.
- Designed for optimal overall lens thickness for maximum oxygen transmission.
- Lens material has a stiffness that allows easy lens handling.
- Lathe turned on a precision CNC lathe with a designed controlled edge radius.
- The material is strong with the added benefit of a tough surface property that minimises lens spoilation.
- Clinically proven not to dislodge easily.
- Standard powers +28.00D to +30.00D.
- Non standard powers available on request.

# BP SOFT TORIC

## GELFLEX 55 (DELTA)

The Gelflex BP Toric has prismatic weighting at 4 and 8 o'clock to ensure precise lens location and stability. The lens has a lathe turned toric back surface, ensuring optimum optics that are dimensionally stable with predictable results.

### FEATURES

- Any power or axis cylinder power to -6.00 is available.
- Non-standard lens parameters available.
- Easy fitting rationale.
- Manufactured using the latest precision ALM DAC lathes.
- The right lens is dotted once at 6 o'clock and the left lens twice at 6 o'clock.

### BENEFITS

- A higher cylinder range enables practitioner to fit patients requiring larger than normal astigmatic correction.
- The flexibility of not being tied to standard fitting parameters.
- A choice of materials to cater for the patients different lifestyles.
- Precision optical lens quality and uncompromised comfort.

### TROUBLE SHOOTING

- If the lenses do not locate at the 6 o'clock position:
- Check the lens fitting. If the location mark is mislocated, a larger diameter lens may be indicated.
- If the lens has a diameter of 14.50mm for Alpha or 14.8 for Delta or Gamma, then the lens with added prism on the lens is indicated.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### MANUFACTURE & DESIGN

The Gelflex BP Toric lenses are manufactured on state of the art DAC toric lathes and DAC ALM lathes, producing toric lenses of the highest quality.

The BP Toric is a back surface toric lens, Bi-Prism in design with stabilising prisms at the 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock position, resulting in repeatable lens stabilisation with precise lens axis location.

### CHOICE OF MATERIALS

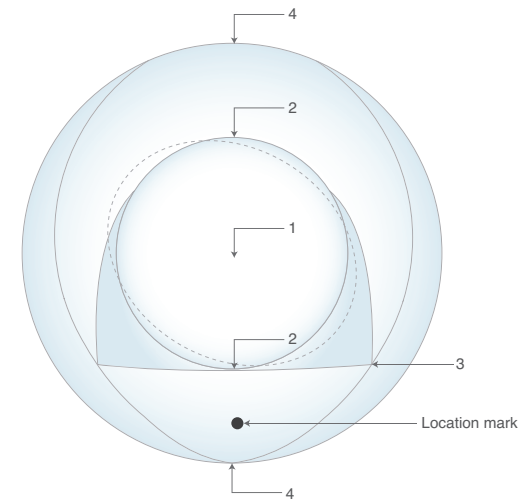
Gelflex 38% water (Alpha)

Gelflex 55% water (Delta)

Gelflex 49% water (Gamma)

### BP SOFT TORIC DIAGRAM

POSITION	THICKNESS
1	0.08
2	0.13
3	0.35
4	0.06



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# RIGID GAS PERMEABLE LENSES

## GELFLEX

Gelflex Laboratories use the latest industry standard computerised lathes from DAC international. This enables lenses to be accurately manufactured and reproduced.

### DESIGNS

#### ASPHERIC

Lens designed with an aspheric periphery. The amount of aspheric periphery of a lens depends on the base of the lens. The aspheric lens design is the most commonly prescribed RGP lens design.

### FITTING

#### ASPHERIC

Most common lens diameter 9.5mm. Fitted 0.10mm steeper than the flattest K.

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#### TRI CURVE (C3)

Lens designed with three blended peripheral curves and edge lift.

#### TRI CURVE (C3)

Most common lens diameter 9.5mm. Fitted 0.10mm steeper than the flattest K.

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#### TETRA CURVE (C4)

Lens designed with four blended peripheral curves and edge lift.

#### TETRA CURVE (C4)

Most common lens diameter 9.5mm. Fitted 0.10mm steeper than the flattest K.

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#### V CONTOUR

Lens designed by Vic Lowe. Lens has a series of four blended peripheral curves and edge lift.

#### V CONTOUR

Most common lens diameter 9.5mm. Fitted 0.10mm steeper than the flattest K.

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#### AXIAL EDGE CLEARANCE (AEC)

Large overall lens diameter 10.50mm.

#### AXIAL EDGE CLEARANCE (AEC)

Lens fitted on K.

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#### BAYLOR SKI

Small overall diameter lens.

#### BAYLOR SKI

Overall diameter 7.60 to 8.60mm. Lens fitted 0.10 steeper than the flattest K.

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#### POST GRAFT APPG1 & APPG2

Post Graft lens with an overall diameter of 11.20mm. The APPG2 has a flatter peripheral curve than the APPG1.

#### POST GRAFT APPG1 & APPG2

A balanced (as close to) alignment fitting is recommended.

# RIGID GAS PERMEABLE LENSES

## GELFLEX

### FITTING PROCEDURE

- Detailed eye examination.
- Full refraction.
- Keratometry.

### INITIAL LENS ASSESSMENT

It is recommended that a local anaesthetic be applied prior to lens insertion. This allows practitioners to accurately assess the lens fit, without the presence of excessive tearing and assures patients that the final lens fitted will be readily adapted to.

### ASSESSMENT OF TRIAL FITTING LENS

- Slight initial central pooling with an even fluorescein pattern.
- Easy lens movement.
- Upper lid attachment.
- Edge lift present.

Note: With a normal cornea (not keratoconic, post graft or a traumatised cornea).

### STEEP FITTING LENS

- A defined central pool of fluorescein. Minimal edge clearance.
- Sluggish movement over the cornea.

### A FLAT FITTING LENS

- Central area of lens is bearing.
- Excessive edge clearance.
- Excessive lens movement.

### FINAL LENS POWER

An over refraction is taken over the best fitting trial lens to give resultant lens power.

### RECOMMENDATION

The Harmony Plus material is the recommended material of choice, as the material has a hydrophilic polymer in the RGP's material matrix. This allows for a constant wet surface and greater wearing comfort.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

MATERIALS	DK	COLOUR
Harmony Plus	97	Blue, Green, Grey
Fluoroperm	30	Blue, Green, Grey
Fluoroperm	60	Blue, Grey
Boston ES	18	Blue
Boston EO	58	Blue, Grey
Boston XO	100	Blue, Green, Violet
Equalens II	85	Blue, Green

*Gelflex recommends the Boston range of RGP materials.*





# KERATOCONUS LENSES

## GELFLEX

Keratoconus is a cone-like protrusion of the cornea. It is estimated that the incidence of Keratoconus is one in 10,000 people.

The advent in computer assisted photo keratoscopy over the past few years has increased the number of reported sub clinical Keratoconus. Although these patients have a clinical diagnosis of Keratoconus, patients with these topographical conical corneas often do not present with visual problems. Patients with Keratoconus report a loss of clear vision.

Spectacles are not an option for the Keratoconic patient. Soft lenses may be an option for the early Keratoconic patient but this is not recommended, as a rigid lens will be needed if the condition advances. Changing a patient from a soft lens to an RGP lens is often difficult to do. It is recommended that an RGP lens always be fitted for the Keratoconic patient.

A trial fitting with a Keratoconic trial lens must be undertaken to correctly fit an RGP lens to a Keratoconic eye.

### DIAGNOSTIC TRIAL LENS

There are two fitting sets for the Keratoconic patient.

1. Keracon: This is the most favoured lens for Keratoconic eye.
2. Korb K1 and K2.

### KERAACON

The Keracon lens is a lens design with a steep central optical portion and a much flatter peripheral portion. The lens is designed so that as the base becomes steeper and the back optic diameter becomes smaller.

As a rule of thumb, the back optic diameter is identical to the base curve of the lens.

The Keracon lens is the recommended lens for the low to mid Keratoconic patient.

The desired fitting for this lens is a '3 point touch' fitting. With this, the aim of the fitting is to have slight touch or lens bearing centrally, an area at the periphery of the cornea where the majority of the lens bearing takes place and an edge lift at the periphery of the lens.

### RECOMMENDED FITTING ROUTINE

If a Keratoconic reading is possible, a starting lens is the one taking the mean of the readings.

If a Keratoconic reading is not possible, it is recommended that a lens of a steeper base curve is to be trialled.

If the lens gives a central bubble, then lenses of a progressively flatter base curve should be trialled until there is a slight central touch.

Use this lens and measure the over Rx. If a precise over Rx with a good visual result is not possible, then the lens fitting is too steep. Trial the patient with a flatter base curve.

It is sometimes found that whilst the central fitting gives the required central touch, the lens periphery may need to be steeper or flatter. If this is the case, the lens fitting is in two sections:

- A. Find the correct lens central fitting.
- B. Evaluate the best peripheral lens fitting.

Order the lens with central fitting from lens (A) with the peripheral fitting from lens (B).

Note: If the acuity considered is through a trial lens, the lens over Rx must be taken with the lens that gives the correct central base fitting.

### KORB K1 & K2 LENS FITTING

The Korb lens was designed by Donald Korb from Boston. The lens is designed to fit the 'apical cap' of the cone and is recommended for the patient with an extreme cone. It is recommended to fit the lens to the cone with an alignment fitting.

As advanced cones tend to be decentered down and nasally, it is recommended that the lens overall diameter be at least 8.60mm to allow for adequate pupil coverage of the optic portion of the lens. The Korb 2 lens has a flatter peripheral curve than the Korb 1 lens.

It is sometimes not possible to fit an advanced Keratoconic eye with a Keracon or a Korb lens. A scleral lens is the only option for these patients. Keratoconic scleral diagnostic lenses are available to evaluate the best visual benefits and the correct lens for the patient.

### BENEFITS

- Easy to fit with a Keracon or Korb fitting set.
- Optimum Visual Acuity.
- Patient Comfort.

# MINI SCLERAL LENSES

## GELFLEX

The Mini Scleral lens is designed to sit on the non-sensitive sclera and completely vault the cornea, thus forming a new front surface of the cornea. It is an excellent lens for patients who are difficult to fit with corneal lenses or who do not obtain required visual acuity with a soft or RGP corneal lens.

### BENEFITS

- Excellent vision (correct any corneal distortion).
- Any spherical power.
- Excellent comfort (no lid sensation, as with a corneal lens).
- Easy lens handling.
- Lenses are rarely lost.
- Lens power alteration on the same lens.
- Last opportunity before PKP.

### CONDITIONS OF USE

- Advanced Keratoconus.
- Pellucid Margin Degeneration.
- Keratoplasty.
- Post RK.
- Post PRK or Lasik.
- Traumatized corneas.
- Irregular corneas.

### LENS DIAMETER

Lenses ranging from 14.00mm to 26.00mm are available. Fitting sets have a 18.50mm diameter lens.

### SCLERAL PORTION

Choice of 3 radii; A - 13.75mm B - 14.50mm C - 15.25mm.

### MATERIALS

Harmony Plus Dk = 97.

### TRIAL SET

Consists of 20 lenses and is available on loan or purchase.

### FITTING AND LENS ASSESSMENT

1. Select a trial lens from the set, a lens from the middle of the range is recommended such as lens B4.
2. Evaluate the lens fitting by filling the lens with saline and a drop of fluorescein.
3. Allow the lens to settle for ten minutes prior to performing evaluation.

Note: It is important to eliminate all air bubbles that may become trapped between the cornea and the lens. Insert the lens whilst the patient's face is parallel to the floor, retaining as much saline as possible. This method should eliminate air bubbles.

If bubbles do become trapped, remove and reinsert the lens until no bubbles are present.

### EVALUATING LENS FIT

Each optical and scleral portion of the lens must be evaluated separately.

1. Optical fit - there should be minimal central clearance. If there is central touch, use a steeper base curve.
2. Lens should exhibit minimal movement, approximately 0.5mm with a blink.
3. Scleral fit - lens must have no conjunctival blanching. Using the slit lamp, look through the edge of the lens and focus on a blood vessel in the conjunctiva. If the blood vessel moves with the lens during blinking, the base curve is too tight (steep). Choose a flatter peripheral curve (series B or C) and repeat the above process.
4. The lens should exhibit vaulting over the limbus. A faint fluorescein band should be seen over the limbal margin. The lens should not have any 'seal off' of touch. If a 360 degree ring of touch is present and near the edge of the lens, select a flatter peripheral curve (series B or C).
5. The lens should provide good acuity with a spherical over-refraction. If there is a poor visual result, the lens base is too steep. A flatter base is indicated.

### LENS REMOVAL

The removal of the lens is similar to removing a regular RGP lens using the lids. With thumb and forefinger, move the top and lower lid clear of the lens, using a scissor action, move the lids together so that they engage the edge of the lens. Some patients prefer to use a lens plunger at the edge of the lens.

Lenses should be cleaned and stored using regular RGP solutions.

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# REVERSE GEOMETRY FOR KERATOCONUS

## GELFLEX

With the advent of the corneal topographer, it is now possible to design a contact lens from the topography maps for distorted corneas.

The Gelflex lens is a reverse geometry lens that enables the back surface of the contact lens to be accurately designed. Using one of the five designs depending on the corneal topography, one program is used to enter the data from the topography map. This enables an accurate design of the back surface of the patients lens to be made.

To determine the power of the lens, it is necessary for the practitioner to make a trial fitting with an RGP lens. A lens that is reasonably stable and gives a good visual result is best. Providing the laboratory with the trial lens details and the resultant lens power to be designed.

With a low positioned cone, a lens will have an area where the lower portion of the lens 'hangs' off the cornea. In these patients, a lens is indicated. The design of this lens incorporates, in the lower peripheral area of the lens, a periphery that is steeper than that of the periphery of the other portion of the lens. This in effect 'tucks' in the lower portion so the potential 'hang off' is negated. The lens has a scribe mark indicating the position of the steepest portion of the periphery of the lens.

For a Reverse Geometry for Keratoconus lens to be designed, send the topography maps, together with the trial lens fitting results, to our Technical Support Team.

All patients with Keratoconus are now able to have lenses precisely designed for them from the topography maps and the trial lens fitting data.

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# REVERSE GEOMETRY FOR POST SURGICAL REHABILITATION

## GELFLEX

Corneas that have been grafted or have had an RK or laser procedure are often the most difficult to accurately fit a rigid contact lens to.

The advent of the corneal topographer provides detailed data of the corneal shape, which is used to design lenses for these corneas accurately.

The lens is a reverse geometry lens, specifically designed for the post surgical patient. Using one of the five designs depending on the corneal topography, one program is used to enter the data from the topography map. This enables an accurate design of the back surface of the patients lens to be made.

To determine the power of the lens, it is necessary for the practitioner to make a trial fitting with an RGP lens. A lens that is reasonably stable and gives a good visual result is best. Providing the laboratory with the trial lens details and the resultant lens power to be designed.

For a Gelflex post surgical lens to be designed, send the colour topography maps, together with the trial lens fitting results, to our Technical Support Team.

Note: Please do not fax topography maps to the laboratory as we require full colour maps to design and manufacture the post surgical design lens.

All patients with distorted corneas following trauma or surgical procedures are now able to have a precise fitting lens designed for them.

# LINEAR PLUS BIFOCAL GELFLEX

The Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal lens is a rigid contact lens of linear segmented design, featuring 'no jump' image when translating from the distance to the reading portion of the lens. The lens is lathe turned on a precision computer controlled lathe, resulting in a lens of reproducible optimal design.

The Gelflex Linear Bifocal lens incorporates a controlled prism and lens truncation and can be manufactured from any Rigid Gas Permeable material.

The presence of an optical 'jump' that occurs with some bifocal designs as the eye translates from distance to near over the lens segment line, is the greatest problem for patients' visual comfort and bifocal lens acceptability. The development of the Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal lens with its property of a 'no jump' design, resulting in no displacement of the images when translating from the distance to the reading portion of the lens. This enables the ready adaptation by patients to the Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal lens.

The Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal lens incorporates a prism and a truncation. The prism is necessary to allow correct lens orientation to occur on the eye. The amount of prism incorporated into the lens depends on the lens power. The truncation assists in lens translation and the realignment of the lens after blinking.

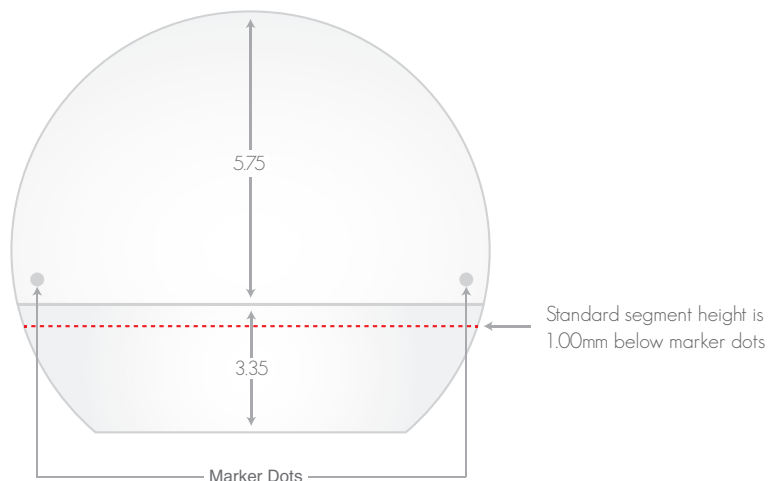
It is possible to incorporate into the Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal lens a toric prescription to allow for residual astigmatism correction.

## MEASUREMENTS NEEDED

1. Patients Rx and K readings.
2. Trial lens fitting and residual astigmatism.
3. The correct Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal lens diameters.

Gelflex Laboratories will calculate the Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal Toric lens to compensate for the residual astigmatism.

## LINEAR PLUS BIFOCAL DIAGRAM



The reading or near power of the Gelflex Linear Plus Bifocal lens is positioned at 1.00mm below the optic center of the lens.

# ORTHOKERATOLOGY

## FEATURING GELFLEX DESIGNS FOR MYOPIA & ASTIGMATISM

Using the Gelflex designs, patients with spec Rx up to -10.00 and cyls of -4.00 have achieved outstanding results.

Orthokeratology has been in the category of marginal therapy for many years because of several issues. Within the past 15 years giant strides have been taken. Orthokeratology is rapidly becoming the therapy of choice over glasses, contact lens wear during the daytime and refractive surgeries.

### FUTURE

The most recent application of Orthokeratology uses a totally different concept that has ever been used in contact lens wear. The lenses, rather than being extended wear, are in fact night wear. The difference being that the extended wear must conform to both night wear and day wear conditions. Nightwear affords the best of all worlds for the cornea to change shape over time and literally be moulded into a specifically calculated shape, causing the pericentral zone of the cornea to remain flat, giving good functional vision without correction.

### WHAT MAKES THIS THERAPY WORK?

These lenses have several curves on the base curve side of the lens causing a specific moulding to take place. The cornea is a visco-elastic material. The upper layer (epithelium) literally flows from the center to the periphery with a secondary flow from the periphery to para-periphery. The epithelium flows, but the stroma actually is moulded or bent over a period of time so that greater longevity of holding power has been demonstrated to occur in some cases.



# GECALC

## GELFLEX

Gelcalc is an over refraction calculator which quickly calculates over refractions to achieve optimum vision.

### CALCULATION & FITTING CRITERIA

The fitting criteria used by Gelcalc are based on clinical data provided by a clinical consultant to Gelflex Laboratories.

Gelflex Gelcalc accurately calculates the contact lens prescription from your patients K readings and spec Rx.

Gelcalc can be used for both RGP's and soft contact lens prescriptions. RGP lenses have different fitting characteristics dependent on the design. Gelcalc allows for these differences in its calculations.

### HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

The following are the minimum hardware and software requirements for running Gelcalc.

- Microsoft Windows XP based PC with service pack 3 or higher / Microsoft Vista / Windows 7 based PC.
- 20MB free hard disk space.
- 1 GB RAM (preferable).

**Gelflex**   
Australian contact lenses

*The content of this booklet is correct at the time of print, February 2019. F1067-02*