



Golden Eye Fitting Guide

Parameter Selection:

1. Select lens diameter based on flattest “K” and/or the horizontal visible iris diameter.

| Visible Iris Diameter | Flat K Reading | Diameter |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 11.0 | 48.50D to 47.25D | 9.2 |
| 11.5 | 47.00D to 45.00D | 9.4 |
| 12.0 | 44.75D to 42.00D | 9.6 |
| 12.5 | 41.75D and flatter | 9.8 |

2. Select base curve based on flattest “K” and adjusting 1.75D steeper.

3. Power Calculation

Perform a spectacle refraction and place prescription in minus cylinder.

If base curve is steeper than the flat K reading, add minus to the lens (SAM).

If the spherical component of the spectacle fraction is greater than + or – 4.00D, adjust for vertex distance.

| Lens Fitting |
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| <i>Centration is important. The over-refraction is valid only when the lens centers well.</i> |
| The Lens should be well centered with mid-peripheral alignment and slight central pooling. |
| With lens centered, check distance acuity monocularly. Over-refract if necessary in 0.25D steps using hand held lenses to 20/20. |
| Check distance acuity binocularly. Over-refract if necessary in 0.25D steps using hand held lenses to 20/20. |
| Check distance acuity binocularly. Over-refract if necessary in 0.25D steps using hand held lenses to 20/20. |

| Problem Solving Techniques | |
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| Objective Findings | Parameter Change |
| Decentered lens | Steepen the base curve by at least .10mm. |
| Superior positioning lens with too much edge lift | Decrease the edge lift by 10% or Golden Eye A. |
| Superior positioning lens with normal edge lift | Increase center thickness and/or steepen base curve. |
| A lens that not positioning laterally may require a larger diameter. | Flatten the base curve. |