The Soper Keratoconus GP Contact Lens

"If We Didn't Make It, It's ***NOT*** a Soper Cone"

This design has two curvatures on its posterior surface. The central, steeper curve is designed to fit the cone, while the second fits the flatter, more normal, peripheral area of the cornea. The posterior peripheral zone of the lens is designed with a 45.00D or 43.00D curve. Peripheral and intermediate curves are added to this area. The 45.00D peripheral zone is standard for all lenses, unless the central posterior curve is flatter than 52.00D, in which case the peripheral zone would be 43.00D.

The fitting technique is based on sagittal values; as the curvature or diameter of the central posterior is increased, the vaulting effect of the lens is increased. Take the necessary time to try several lenses, and determine which lens meets the criteria of the well-fitted contact lens.

When a lens has excessive apical vaulting, air will be trapped over the cone. In this case, go with a lens with the next smaller sagittal depth. If apical touch is observed, go with a lens with a greater sagittal value.

Soper Cone 10 Lens Diagnostic Set

Series	CPC	Pwr	Diam	OZ	CT	Sag Depth
A	48/43	-4.50	7.5	6.0	0.12	0.68
B	52/45	-8.50	7.5	6.0	0.11	0.73
C	56/45	-12.50	7.5	6.0	0.11	0.80
D	60/45	-16.50	7.5	6.0	0.11	0.87
E	52/45	-8.50	8.5	7.0	0.11	1.00
F	56/45	-12.50	8.5	7.0	0.11	1.12
G	60/45	-16.50	8.5	7.0	0.11	1.22
H	52/45	-8.50	9.5	8.0	0.11	1.37
I	56/45	-12.50	9.5	8.0	0.11	1.52
J	60/45	-16.00	9.5	8.0	0.11	1.67

Diagnostic Lens Selection

K Readings	Degree of Cone Progression	Series
45.00-52.00	Moderate	A to D
52.00-56.00	Advanced	E to G
56.00-60.00	Severe	H to J

Note:

The Diagnostic set of lenses must be manufactured with precise tolerance. A lens made for a patient needs to be an ***exact*** reproduction of the diagnostic lens. The power necessary for the patient's lens is determined by manifest refraction over the diagnostic lens.