



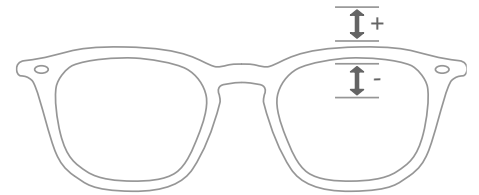
Measurement Guide

1. To find the commonly effective fitting point for ptosis props, use this guide to become familiar with the ptosis prop positioning.

- This is usually just below the upper eye socket (supraorbital foreman bone).
- Try closing your eyelid and rest your index finger on your closed lid. Raise this until your fingertip contacts the hard surface of the upper eye socket.

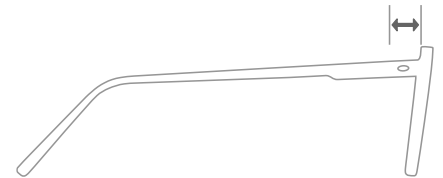
2. The effective vertical locating point of the ptosis prop.

- Measure vertically in relation to the midpoint of the top rim of the fitted spectacles, to the effective locating point.
- You may find it easier to use a lens marking pen to draw this point on the spectacle lens. Hint, this is commonly within 2-3mm of the spectacle rim. Above = a positive measure / Below = a negative measurement.

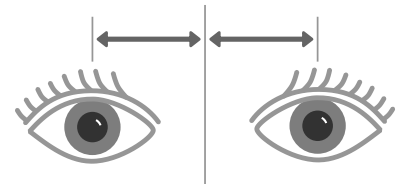


3. The effective horizontal locating point of the ptosis prop.

- Measure horizontally back from the midpoint of the top rim of the fitted spectacles, to the effective locating point.
- Hint, this is commonly related to the back vertex distance of the spectacles and measures 8 – 12 mm.



4. Provide the pupil distance. This is helpful to determine the position of the ptosis prop in relation to the frame geometry.



Additional notes.

All faces are different, and the fitting of a ptosis prop can vary in people with health conditions, impairments, or age. The measurements taken allow us, your fitting team to consider if the correct ptosis prop and frame have been selected, and to offer further advice if necessary.

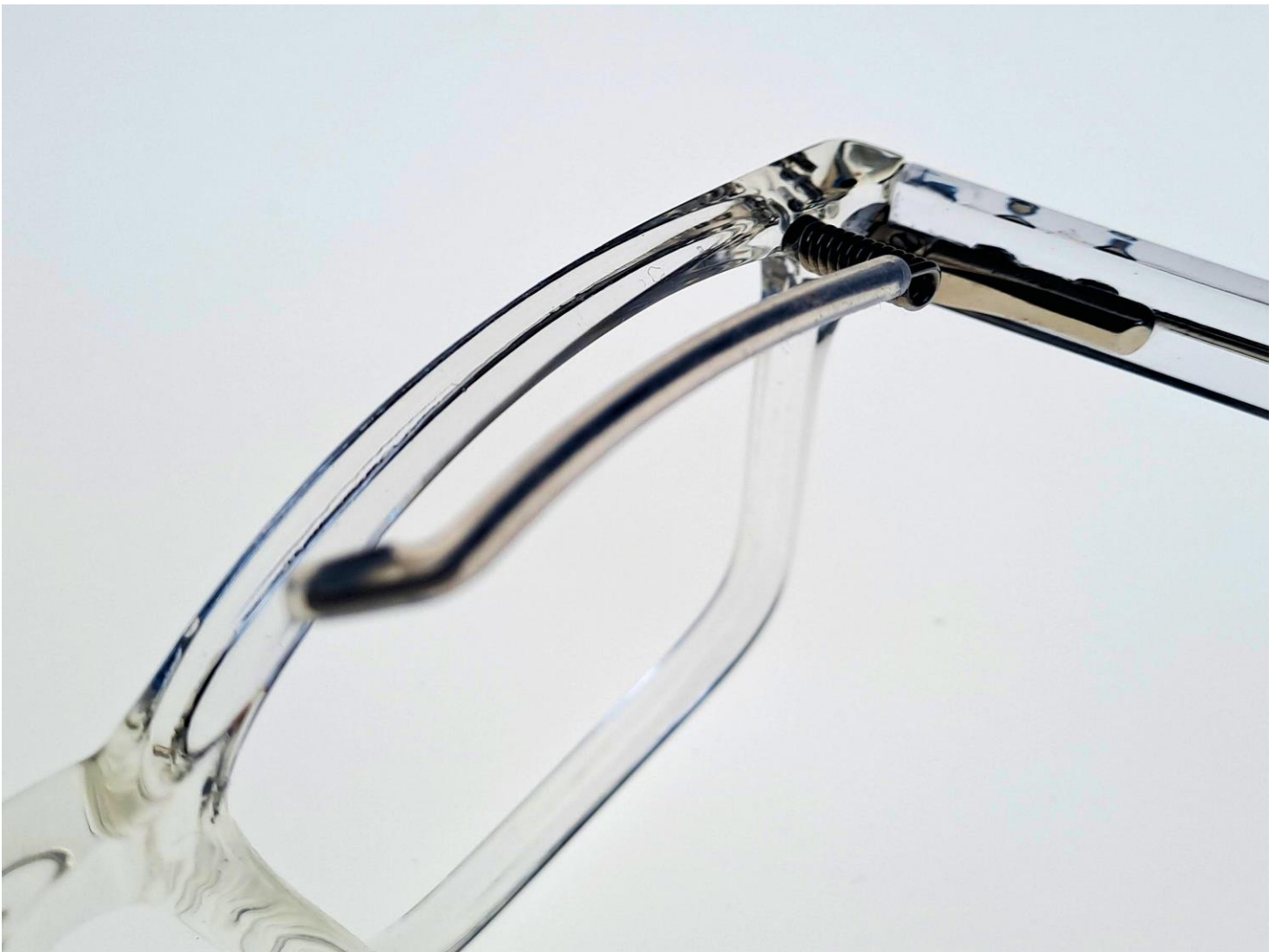


Ptosis Prop Types

Spring bar

This prop is normally mounted on the temporal edge of the spectacle frame. It works as a lever to raise the lid. The lift action is slightly increased nearer to the spring.

This type of prop is suitable for mild ptosis ($1/3$ to $1/2$ pupil occlusion) and cases where slight pressure on the upper eyelid muscles encourages their function. This prop type is not suitable for relieving spasm.





Lundie Loop

The Lundie Loop was developed by engineer Mr Lundie to relieve his own case of ptosis. The soft spring action of the prop provides comfort to the wearer and allows the retention of the blink mechanism. The prop exerts an even lift across the eyelid and is easy for the wearer to engage into the correct position. The soft action of the prop makes this the perfect solution for people of older years, where the skin may become thinner and more prone to bruising.





Half Loop

The half loop retains the same ergonomic fit of the Lundie loop, but it is rigid in the vertical plain. This rigidity is most suited to relieve spasm and where a majority of the pupil is occluded. Unlike some rigid props, this configuration is designed to compress against the back surface of the spectacle lens if a facial impact occurs.

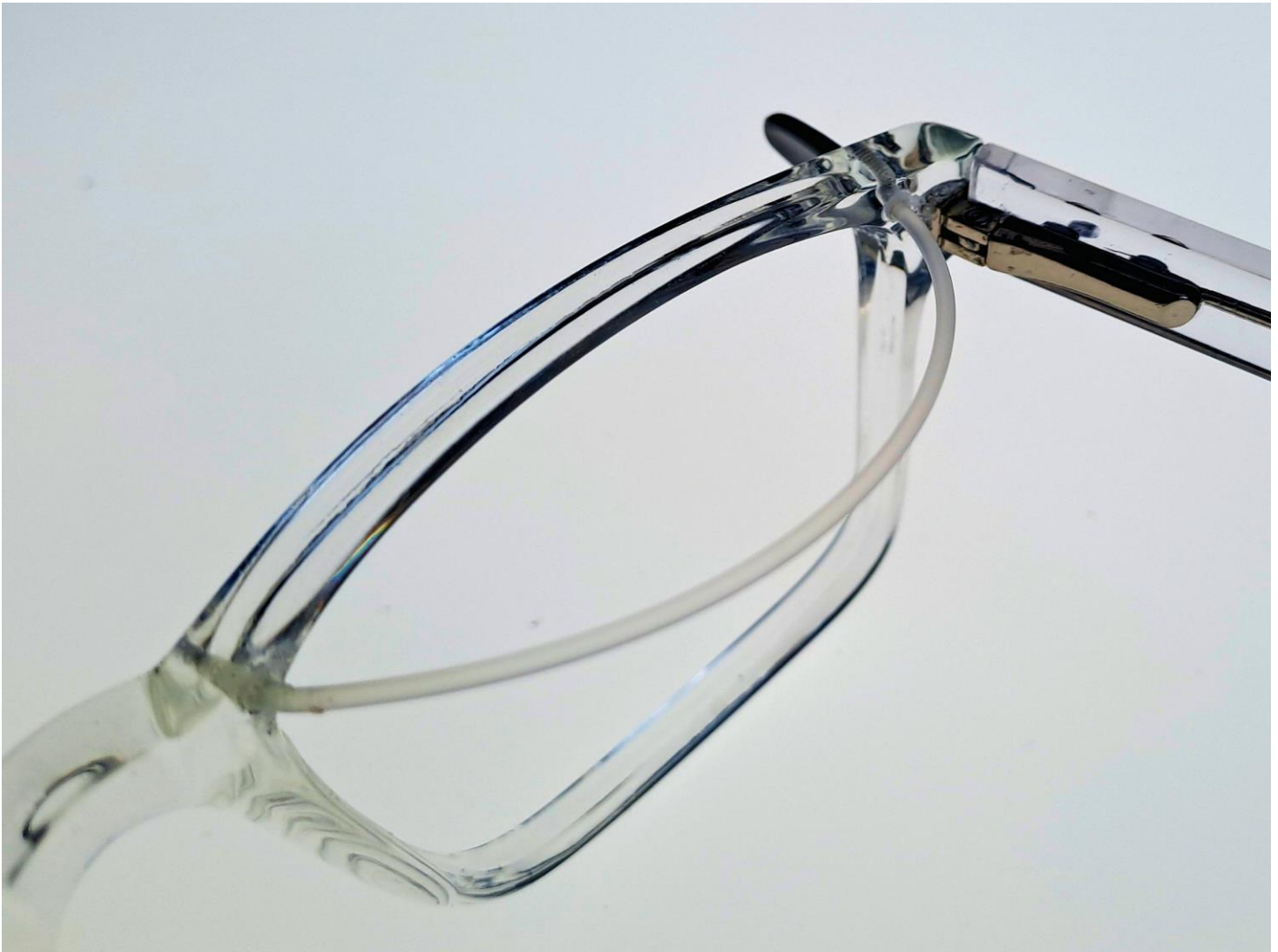




Nylon Loop

A semi rigid nylon 'D' shaped loop is attached to the frame. Commonly, this is best suited to plastic rimmed frames and the temporal prop is not fixed to position. Rather the fitting clinician can adjust the prop for comfort, before trimming and securing in the adjusted position.

The prop is typically hidden behind the top spectacle rim, making it a popular choice for people needing a discrete fitting.





Ptosis Prop Types Compared

COMPARE COMFORT

Lundie Loop



Half Loop



Spring Bar



Nylon Ptosis Prop





Frame Selection

The following parameters are a guide and are definitive. The frame should:

- Be made from plastics of which have a suitable material substance to support a 1.4mm hole without weakening the frame.

or

- Be made from a metal but not titanium or aluminium.
- Fit securely between the 3 contact points of the nose and both ears.
- Have a minimum 'B' measurement of 38mm.
- Have a top rim fitting level with or slightly below the eyebrow.