

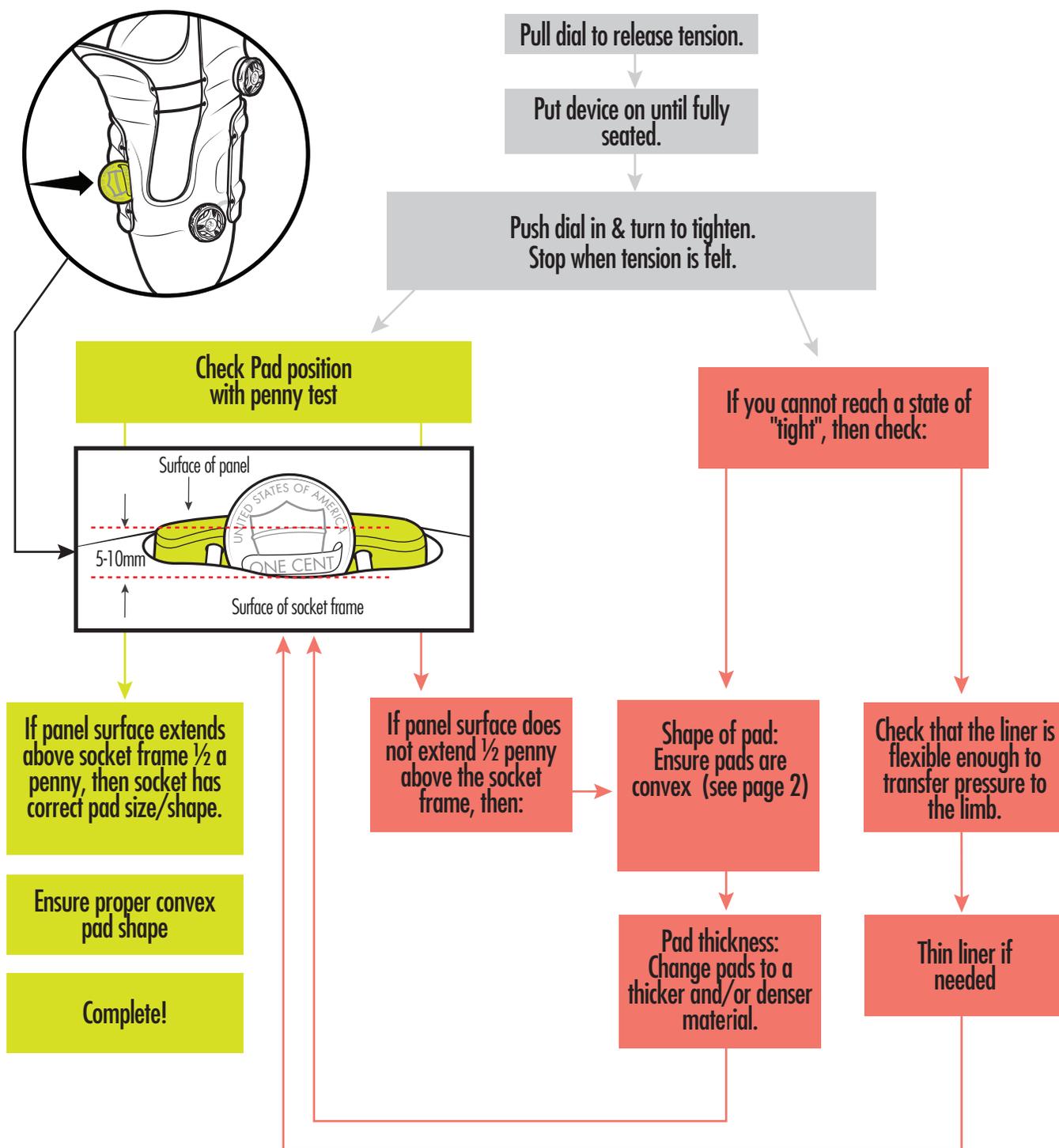
Tuning the socket fit to the patient

Once the socket has been fabricated, it is time to tune the fit.

Tune socket by addressing:

Pad thickness, shape, and density and Liner thickness and flexibility.

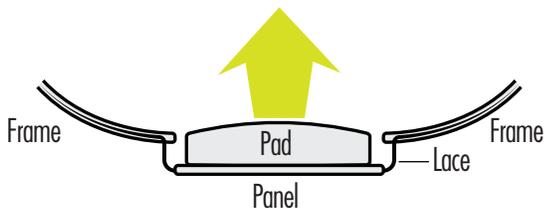
OVERVIEW OF PROCESS



RevoFit Tips:

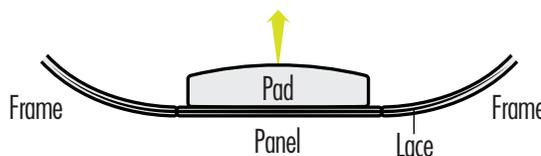
Closure force, pad shape, thickness, and material.

Closure Force:



Good Closure Force

With panel positioned outside of the frame surface you can create closure force.

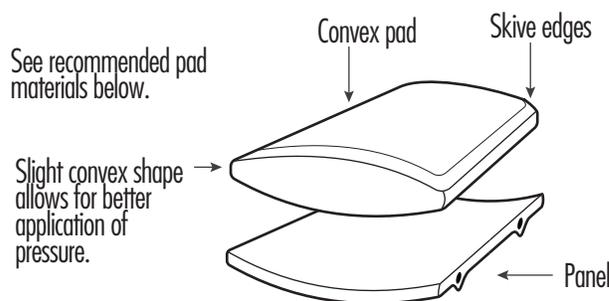


Weak Closure Force

When the panel is directly in-line with the frame surface, you NO LONGER create closure force, and will damage the system if overtightened.

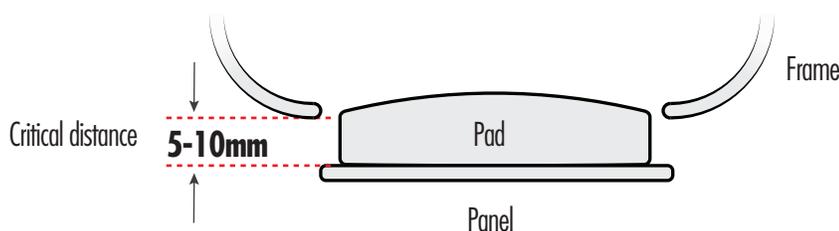
Pad shape: Pads should be CONVEX in shape

It's critical here to create a convex shape on the pads. The convex shape allows the pads to properly apply pressure as the panels are tightened, especially large TF panels.



Pad Thickness: Pad thickness is the critical element that allows for pressure to be created.

Pads need to be thick enough so that they push out the panels above the surface of the frame.



Pad Material: Pads should be dense enough to create pressure and not compress under tension:

Recommended padding materials for AK and BK sockets:

Average Displacement: 3/16" Puff

Shore: 35

Maximum Displacement: 1/4" - 1/2" Puff

Shore: 35

Note: Skive Edges

Recommending padding material for Symes:

Average thickness: 1/8"-3/16" Puff

Shore: 35