OPTIMIZE IT

RevoFit®: Tune It

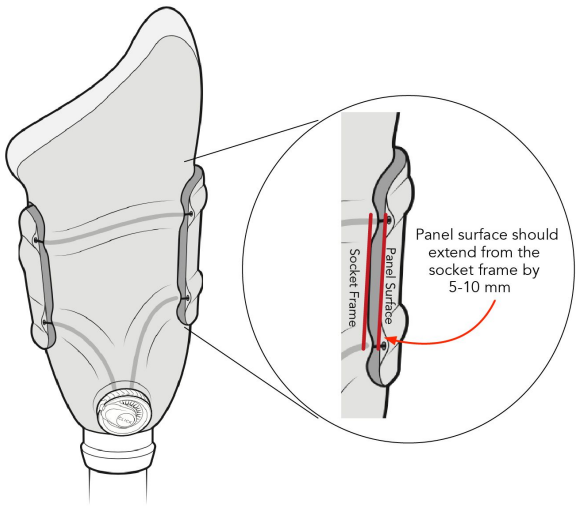
Tuning the device to the patient

Once device has been fabricated, it is time to tune the fit by addressing:

- Pad thickness
- Shape
- Density
- Liner thickness and flexibility

Overview of Process

1. Release tension by turning the Click® Reel counter-clockwise 3x.
2. Put the device on until fully seated.
3. Turn clockwise to tighten. Stop when tension is felt.
4. Check panel position by measuring.
   If panel surface extends above socket frame 5-10 mm, then the pad has the correct thickness.
5. Ensure proper convex pad shape.
6. With these steps complete, the socket should adjust well!



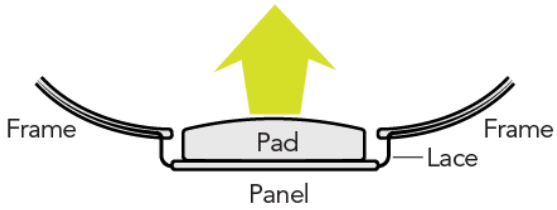
If the patient cannot create enough adjustment pressure, then check:

- **Pad thickness:** Change pads to a thicker and/or denser material.
- **Shape of pad:** Ensure pads are convex *(see page 2).*
- Check that the insert is flexible enough to transfer pressure to the limb.
    - If necessary, thin areas of the insert where the panel deflects the liner.

Tuning Tips

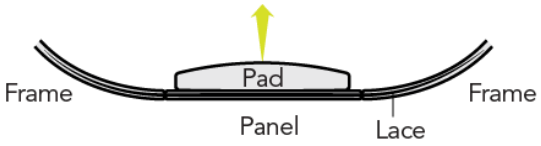
Closure force, pad shape, thickness, and material.

Closure Force



Good Closure Force

Thicker padding, positions the panel outside of the frame surface creating better closure force.



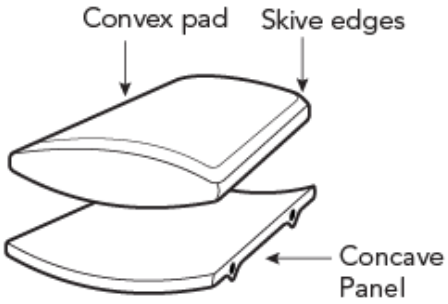
Weak Closure Force

When the panel is flush with the frame (not extended above it), you no longer create closure force.

Pad Shape

Pads should be CONVEX in shape.

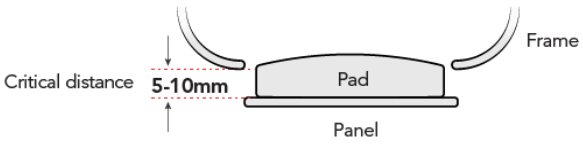
The convex shape allows the pads to properly apply pressure as the panels are tightened, especially large TF panels.



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 the panels outboard of the frame.



Pad Material

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

- Polyethylene - medium density - durometer: shore ~35
- EVA - medium density - durometer: shore ~35
- Other medium density foams include:
  Puff, Pelite, Bocklite

Pro-tip: It is easier to grind down a thick pad than to add more padding to a thin pad when optimizing fit.

Optimizing a Gap Design

Use a cut-out from the original lamination as a a compression limiter or to reduce lace pressure across large radius gaps.