

surface refraction values of the lower section, all the lines of equal average surface refraction value on the one hand intersecting the main meridian in the upper and lower sections and on the other hand extending by both ends to the periphery of the ophthalmic lens, the improvement wherein,

all the lines of equal average surface refraction value in the progression zone on the one hand intersect the main meridian and on the other hand extend by both ends to the periphery of the ophthalmic lens and wherein,

the main meridian extends at an angle within $\pm 10^\circ$ to the vertical including 0.

17. Ophthalmic lens, with upper and lower regions, which has average refraction values corresponding to far sight in its upper region which has average refraction values corresponding to near sight in its lower region, which is divided on one of the lens' surfaces into a left and right region by a main meridian line, the points of which are at least approximate umbilical points (points of equal surface refraction value in the two main curvatures), in which a progression zone is provided between the upper region and the lower region, in which the average refraction values of the upper region continuously change into the average refraction values of the lower region, all lines of equal average refraction value in the upper region, in the transition region, and in the lower region, intersecting

the main meridian, and extending on both ends up to the periphery of the lens,

and characterized in that the lines of equal average refraction value are lines of equal average surface refraction value on those surfaces on which the lines are located, the points of which are at least substantially umbilical points.

18. Ophthalmic lens, which has average refraction values corresponding to far sight in an upper region, which has average refraction values corresponding to near sight in a lower region, which is divided on one of its surfaces into a left and a right region by a progressively curved main meridian, for whose points, the surface astigmatism if less than 0.25 dpt, in which a progression zone is provided between the upper region and the lower region, in which the average refraction values of the upper region continuously change into the average refraction values of the lower region, and in which, the upper region, in the progression zone, and in the lower region, all lines of the same average refraction value intersect the main meridian and extend on both ends up to the periphery of the lens,

and characterized in that the lines of equal average refraction value are lines of equal average surface refraction value for those surfaces on which the progressively curved main meridian is located, and in that the lines of equal average surface refraction value run horizontally in the entire progression zone.

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