

powers. Also suitable is the combined use of two materials of different refractive indices and different surface curvatures on either the lens's front or on the lens's back surface.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The appended drawing, which represents an embodiment of the invention, will serve for its further explanation without specific limitation thereto.

The bifocal contact lens of the bivisual type represented schematically in the appended drawing has a reading part marked N in the lens area C and a distance part marked F in the lens area D, the lens areas C and D together are the optic zone of the lens body. An area of transition or zone of separation, represented by separation line T, between the two maximum refraction values of the reading part and distance part is vertically oriented in the central plane of the contact lens body. This line of separation T extends from the lower to the upper edge to divide the optical part of the contact lens body into the lens area C for the reading part N and the lens area D for the distance part. When the contact lens is in situ, the reading part N is oriented nearer to the nose of the wearer so that area C is also called the nasal area, and the distance area D, the temporal area situated away from the wearer's nose. B indicates a lenticular zone of the lens which can be provided on the front side of the lens body.

Crescent-shaped stabilization flanks A are provided in the upper and lower parts of the lens. By means of these stabilization flanks A, known through German patent No. 24 15 108, dynamic stabilization (orientation) of the contact lens on the cornea is achieved during blinking.

By means of the stabilized position, in the event of a vertical movement of the lens, the bivisual view will not be affected, since the line of separation or transitional zone between reading part N and distance part F keeps T vertically oriented.

By this, the reading part and the distance part equally cover the pupil area, preferably half each, when the lens is centered on the eye.

It will be understood that the specification and examples are illustrative but not limitative of the present invention and that other embodiments within the spirit and scope of the invention will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A bifocal contact lens of the bivisual (simultaneous-vision) type, comprising:

a reading-focusing lens part (N) and a distance-focusing lens part (F) of different refractive powers and a transitional area (T) therebetween, and

means for stabilizing of the lens on the eye in such a way that the transitional area (T) runs from the lower to the upper part of the lens with the reading-focusing lens part (N) located nasally and the distance-focusing lens part (F) located temporally when the lens is in situ.

2. The lens according to claim 1, wherein the transitional area (T) divides the pupil of the eye into substantially equal parts when the lens is in situ.

3. The lens according to claim 2, wherein the transitional area (T) runs through the geometric center of the lens.

4. The lens according to claim 2, wherein the transitional area (T) coincides with the vertical meridian of the lens.

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