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vertical radius of curvature thereat is decreased and then kept substantially constant as the lower position of said distance vision correction portion is separated from the intersection with the principal meridional curve along the cross-sectional intersection line, and a substantially spherical curve at a substantially central position in said distance vision correction portion given such that horizontal and vertical radii of curvatures are kept substantially constant.

13. A lens according to claim 12, wherein a shape of the refracting surface in said intermediate portion is defined by a nonspherical surface at an upper position in said intermediate portion given such that a value of a vertical radius of curvature is decreased as the upper position in said intermediate portion is separated from the intersection with the principal meridional curve along a cross-sectional intersection line, and a nonspherical surface near a central position of said intermediate portion given such that a value of a horizontal radius of curvature is increased and then decreased as the central position of said intermediate portion is separated from the intersection with the principal meridional curve

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along the cross-sectional intersection line and that a rate of increase and a rate of decrease are increased toward the near vision correction portion.

14. A lens according to claim 12, wherein a shape of the refracting surface in said near vision correction portion is defined by a nonspherical surface given such that a value of a horizontal radius of curvature at an upper position in said near vision correction portion is increased and then decreased as the upper position in said near vision correction portion is separated from the intersection with the principal meridional curve along the cross-sectional intersection line and a vertical radius of curvature thereat is increased and then kept constant as the upper position in said near vision correction portion is separated from the intersection with the principal meridional curve, and that a horizontal radius of curvature at a lower position in said near vision correction portion is increased and then decreased as the lower position in said near vision correction portion is separated from the intersection with the principal meridional curve.

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