What is claimed is:

1. A multifocal contact lens customized for a patient, having an anterior side with a power curve defined by at least two substantial concentric or coaxial aspheric surfaces each having a single essentially uniform standard eccentricity value between about 0.4 and about 1.8.

2. The lens defined in claim 1 wherein the eccentricity values of said aspheric surfaces differ from one another by at least approximately 0.2 and by no more than approximately 0.8.

3. The lens defined in claim 1 wherein the eccentricity values of said aspheric surfaces differ from one another by no more than approximately 0.8.

4. The lens defined in claim 3 wherein said aspheric surfaces include a central aspheric surface having a first eccentricity and an annular aspheric surface having a second eccentricity, said first eccentricity being less than said second eccentricity.

5. The lens defined in claim 1, further comprising an aspheric cornea-fitting posterior surface.

6. The lens defined in claim 5 wherein said posterior surface has an eccentricity value ranging from about 0.3 to about 1.0.

7. The lens defined in claim 1 wherein said anterior side has three concentric or coaxial aspheric surfaces each having a standard eccentricity value between about 0.4 and about 1.8.

8. The lens defined in claim 7 wherein the eccentricity values of said aspheric surfaces differ from one another by at least approximately 0.2 and by no more than approximately 0.8.

9. The lens defined in claim 1 wherein said aspheric surfaces include a central aspheric surface having a first eccentricity, a first annular aspheric surface having a second eccentricity greater than said first eccentricity, and a second annular aspheric surface having a third eccentricity greater than said second eccentricity.

10. The lens defined in claim 1 manufactured from a hydrophilic polymer.

11. The lens defined in claim 1 wherein said aspheric surfaces include a central aspheric surface having a first eccentricity and an annular aspheric surface having a second eccentricity, said first eccentricity being less than said second eccentricity.

12. A method for use in preparing a customized multifocal contact lens, comprising the steps of:

providing a standard diagnostic contact lens having a concave cornea-fitting posterior surface, said diagnostic contact lens also having a convex anterior surface with a first test area of a predetermined refractive power and a second test area of a predetermined refractive power, said second test area being concentric or coaxial with respect to said first test area;

placing said diagnostic contact lens on the cornea of a patient's eye so that said posterior surface is in substantial contact with the cornea;

allowing said diagnostic contact lens to align itself with the cornea in a natural position;

upon aligning of said diagnostic contact lens in said natural position, disposing a series of test lenses before the patient's eye to determine a first aspheric power curve having a single first substantially uniform standard eccentricity value with which said first area could be formed to provide optimal far vision for the patient; and

while the patient looks at an effectively near object, disposing another series of test lenses before the patient's eye to determine a second aspheric power curve having a single second substantially uniform standard eccentricity value with which said second area could be formed to provide optimal near vision for the patient, said second substantially uniform standard eccentricity value being different from said first substantially uniform standard eccentricity value.

13. The method defined in claim 12 wherein said steps of disposing include the steps of determining said first aspheric power curve and said second aspheric power curve to have eccentricity values each between about 0.4 and about 1.8.

14. The method defined in claim 13 wherein said steps of disposing include the steps of determining the eccentricity values of said first aspheric curve and said second aspheric power curve so that those eccentricity values differ from one another by at least approximately 0.2 and by no more than approximately 0.8.

15. The method defined in claim 14 wherein said first area is a central surface and said second area is an annular area coaxial or concentric with said first area, said steps of disposing include the step of determining the eccentricity of said first aspheric power curve to be less than the eccentricity of said second aspheric power curve.

16. The method defined in claim 12 wherein said posterior surface is aspheric.

17. The method defined in claim 16 wherein said posterior surface has an eccentricity value ranging from about 0.3 to about 1.0.

18. The method defined in claim 12 wherein said second predetermined refractive power is different from said first predetermined refractive power.

19. The method defined in claim 12 wherein said aspheric surfaces include a central aspheric surface having a first eccentricity and an annular aspheric surface having a second eccentricity, said first eccentricity being less than said second eccentricity.

20. The method defined in claim 12 wherein said step of providing a standard diagnostic contact lens includes the steps of:

providing a plurality of standard diagnostic contact lenses each having a concave cornea-fitting posterior surface, said diagnostic contact lenses each having a convex anterior surface with a first test area of a predetermined refractive power and a second test area of a predetermined refractive power, said second test area being concentric or coaxial with respect to said first test area; and

selecting one of said standard diagnostic contact lenses.

21. A multifocal contact lens customized for a patient, having an anterior side with a power curve defined by at least a substantial first aspheric surface having a single first substantially uniform standard eccentricity value and a substantial second aspheric surface concentric or coaxial with said first aspheric surface and having a single second substantially uniform standard eccentricity value different from said first substantially uniform standard eccentricity value.

22. The lens defined in claim 21 wherein said first substantially uniform standard eccentricity value and said second substantially uniform standard eccentricity value differ from one another by at least approximately 0.2 and by no more than approximately 0.8.

23. The lens defined in claim 22 wherein said first substantially uniform standard eccentricity value is less than said second substantially uniform standard eccentricity value.

24. The lens defined in claim 21, further comprising an aspheric cornea-fitting posterior surface.

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